The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL.

Judge Woodruff's Action in Respect to the Inspectors of Election.

More Recruits for Grant from the Democratic Ranks.

Congressional and County Nominations in this State.

Enthusiastic Republican Meetings in Various Places.

Interesting Incidents of the Campaign Here and Elsewhere.

Judge Woodruff.

The Sun of yesterday contains a series of false statements with reference to Judge Woodruff on false as Dana's invention about Mr. Stanton and Gen. Dix. It says that the Judge on Wednesday announced that he would not appoint the supervisors till the next day, and that then he was "closeted" for nearly an hour with Commissioner Davenport, and that he then struck off nearly a hundred of the Tammany men. The fact is that when he closed his Court in the Circuit Room on Tuesday, he went to his Chambers, and there Mr. Davenport, and Judge Spencer, representing Tammany Hall, met him in accordance with the Judge's request. A certain, nearly a hundred names were stricken off, but not one was so struck off without the full consent of Judge Spencer, who agreed to every such piece with other names. The whole number struck off was about a hundred, probably read in Court, because Judge Spencer desired that it should not be done. Most of those omitted had been charged with or indicted for crimes of greater or less seriousness; some were notorious repeaters. The Republicans were not thus treated in the matter, and a considerable number, being omitted, but these were no charges of criminality. At this was done at Judge Woodruff's Chambers where any one could enter, as the Judge had announced only from the time named, and not at the time fixed by the Commissioners, and the list was not signed by the Commissioners to us on Tuesday, though the entering and supervising Commissioners delayed the formal appointment till yesterday. If any improper name is on the list it will certainly not be Judge Woodruff's fault, for he had every name published by numerous days, and invited objections, and the list has, moreover, been open to the inspection of every one who applied.

A Soldier and a Working Man for Grant.

Mr. William Jamieson, of Utica, a soldier with an honorable record and a working man of intelligence, disappointed at the utter failure of the "Liberal" movement, has written a letter, in which he says: "I started in good faith with the Liberal movement, in the hope of reform. Continued developments, the recent speeches of Mr. Greeley and his fellowers, and the evident supremacy of the worst elements of the Democratic party in this city and county, convince me that the Liberal movement has failed, and has become merged in the Democratic Party. This fact leaves me no other choice than to stand by the Republican Party and its candidates. With all its faults, that party is the party to which every veteran soldier and every workingman must now adhere."

Another Westchester County Democrat for Grant.

Hon. George W. Smith, of Port Chester, one of the Democratic School Commissioners of Westchester County, writes in this decided manner to a relative in Albany: "You know I was born a Democrat, sprung from Democratic stock, imbibed Democracy from the breast that nourished me, and grew up a stalwart, sturdy member of that party. The present condition of the great Democratic Party fills me with alarm. A reject like Cincinnati pill cannot be administered to the Democracy without my political stomach to take it; and I am for Grant as first choice. The politicians are anxious that I should go into their sacrehead Convention, and indorse the Liberal Republican Democratic ticket; and on condition I will waive principle and submit myself to the politics of the Democratic harness, and stand forth an independent American citizen, with a ballot for honest measures and honest men. Count me for Grant, and put Westchester County in the column of majorities for U. S. G."

A Tennessee Democrat for Grant.

Col. V. A. Gatzill, of Chattanooga, Tenn., after supporting the Democratic Party for a quarter of a century, and frequently taking the stump in its behalf, has declared for Grant. Addressing to the Baltimore Convention, he says: "Since its adjournment I have tried hard, and sometimes thought I would stand to Greeley and what now calls itself Democracy. As a Democrat, constantly, 'it can't be did.' No Democrat, still adhering to old-fashioned Jeffersonian Democracy, can consistently support Grant or Greeley. But, as between the two, it appears plainly to me that a Democrat can more easily support Grant than Greeley." He then enters at large upon a statement of his reasons, and says that if the Democratic party should be preferred to Greeley, would make a blunder.

A Louisiana Planter for Grant.

Mr. Henry Ware, a large planter, of Iberville Parish, Louisiana, has written a letter to the New-Orleans *National Republican*, in which he denies a current report that he favors the election of Greeley, and says: "I prefer Gen. Grant first, because I think he is decidedly the surest and best man for the position; and secondly, because I think it unwise in the people of the Southern States to form or encourage a party in opposition to the Grant Republican Party, for the reason that a very large portion of our voting population it mean the black population) are Grant Republicans from the very nature of things, and we could not expect them to be otherwise."

Saratoga County Nominations.

Hon. Thomas Mairs, of Galway, was Chairman of the Saratoga County Republican Convention. The nominations made are as follows: For Clerk, James H. Horton; Treasurer, Henry A. Mann; Superintendent of the Poor, James Tripp; Justice of Sessions, Samuel Lewis. At the First Assembly District Convention, held at the same time and place, Hon. George West was unanimously renominated for member of Assembly, and Neil Gilmour for School Commissioner.

Orange County Nominations.

The Republicans of Orange County have placed the following ticket in nomination: For Treasurer, Charles J. Everett; Special Surrogate, Daniel E. Pope; Special County Judge, Theron M. Little; Superintendent of the Poor, James H. Goodale; Justice of Sessions, James H. Reeve.

New-Jersey Congressmen.

The nominations of both parties for members of Congress in New-Jersey are now complete, and are as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Greenbacker.
1.	Samuel A. Dobbins.	Samuel O'Brien.
2.	James Clark, 2d.	John H. Patterson.
3.	Frederick A. Potts.	Robert Hamilton.
4.	Augustus W. Cutler.	Alexander Wooley.
5.	Marcus L. Ward.	John M. Bennett.
6.	Isaac W. Scudder.	Noah D. Taylor.

Monroe County Nominations.

The Republicans of Monroe County have made the following nominations: Treasurer, Charles F. Achilles; Sheriff, Charles S. Campbell; Justice of Sessions, Henry B. Hart. Speaking of these nominations, the Rochester *Democrat* says: "Mr. Hart's election, of course, is absolutely certain. With such sterling young men as Achilles and Campbell to lead them—each strong in character, in will, in industry and judgment—the Republican Party moves forward. It but needs to match Burdett with capable opponents for Assembly to secure a splendid and sweeping triumph. Public sentiment in this county is rapidly assuming active. Its time for action is at hand. It will not compromise the issue, and only an overwhelming defeat will teach us wisdom."

Democratic Nominations in Virginia.

Both parties in Virginia have made their nominations for members of Congress, or say they will not attempt it. In the District the Republicans decided at once not to make a nomination, and now the Democratic party voted to support Porter Johnston, an Independent Democrat. The nominations of the other districts are as follows:

Dist.	Democrat.	Republican.
1.	Joseph Segar.	Wm. Miller.
2.	Robert Ridgway.	Wm. Terry.
3.	Thomas H. Wynne.	Wm. Ellyson.
4.	Robert Johnston.	Wm. Miller.
5.	Alexander Rives.	Wm. Terry.
6.	Gen. John Echols.	Wm. Ellyson.
7.	Gen. James Lawson.	Wm. Miller.
8.	Gen. John S. Preston.	Wm. Terry.
9.	Gen. Wm. Terry.	Wm. Ellyson.
10.	Gen. Jubal A. Early.	Wm. Miller.

Not Our Ox.

Since it found out that Chauncey M. Depew, its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was not only a Know-nothing, but is at present a member of a similar Order, the *Tribune* has suddenly ceased to attack Henry Wilson. It makes a great deal of difference "whose ox is gored."

John Morrissey Casting up His Money on the Election.

John Morrissey last week became strongly infected with a desire to bet on the elections. He dreamed around New-York for a few days and was gratified in several instances with pain upon the result in New-York County. He then visited Philadelphia, and a gentleman writing from that city thus describes his reception, in a letter dated Oct. 1:

"Sunday night John Morrissey arrived here, and very soon our betting fraternity were on the move. He came over, he said, to invest several hundred thousand dollars on Butler, receiving the odds at five to four. He was at once accommodated with a bet of $5,000 against $4,000 that Hartranft would be elected. He was then informed that it he would remain over until Monday morn, that he should have a similar bet at the same odds, or his hotel bill paid.

He remained and got another bet of $6,000 against $4,000, and also sundry other smaller ones, amounting to $14,000. He was afterward informed that he could have $20,000 on the following morning on all his expenses paid; but A. E. McClure sent in a messenger requesting the stakeholders to hold no more of John's money, and finally came in and carried him off to bed. Now, I have had no stake for to come over and 'thin off' our Republicans, and he confessed that he had much more confidence in their pinch than in that of the Democrats who had sent for him." A few nights after Morrissey's arrival in New-York, he was met by a Philadelphian who bet $1,000 to his $700 on Hartranft's election.

There is now a lull in betting on the Pennsylvania election in this City, though pools are advertised for sale at Johnson's Pool Rooms, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway. Hartranft remains the favorite, with bettors against him to say and for keeps.

The Queens County Republican Convention.

Yesterday the Queens County Republican Convention was held at North Hempstead, and Geo. W. Bergen, of Hempstead, was nominated for County Treasurer; Oliver Titus, of North Hempstead, was nominated for Superintendent of the Poor; Dr. A. Bellmer, of College Point, for Coroner, and Jas. H. Seymour as Justice of the Sessions. The following delegates were appointed to the Congressional Convention which meets at Jamaica 2d23 Wednesday: W. E. Blatchford, Long Island City; Samuel Hendrickson, Hempstead; E. M. Dodd, Oyster Bay; Silas Titus, Flushing; H. W. Eastman, North Hempstead; Wm. Wood, Newtown; Alex. Mason, Jamaica. At Large—Ed. Prime, G. D. Hewlett, J. M. Clark, J. Rivdash, and A. S. Worthington. Alternates—W. B. Taylor, Long Island City; J. S. Snedeker, Hempstead; S. M. Titus, Oyster Bay; M. D. Gould, Flushing; Isaac Cox, North Hempstead; Wm. Bergen, Newtown; Geo. W. Calley, Jamaica. At large, Chas. Chamberlain, T. H. Smith, A. B. Wright, B. D. Hicks, and S. Walters.

General Notes.

Hon. W. P. Schell, nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania, by the Labor Reform Convention, has declined.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Congressional District have nominated John G. Benjamin for Congress.

The Republicans of Queens County hold Conventions today for the nomination of candidates for county officers and members of Assembly.

Charles H. Horton was nominated for Congress by the Democrats and Sorehead of the Eleventh Congressional District of this State yesterday.

The Republican County Convention will be held at White Plains on Wednesday next, 9th inst., and the Republican Congressional Convention at Tarrytown on Tuesday, 15th inst.

The Putnam County Republican Convention met yesterday at Pawling. Mallory B. Benedict was chairman, and Thomas Allen was nominated Sheriff on the first ballot.

The Essex County Republican Convention met yesterday at Newark, and on the 83d ballot nominated John W. Taylor as candidate for State Senator, and James R. Gamble for Sheriff.

A large Republican meeting was held at Elliott Hall, Batavia, N. Y., on Monday evening. Mr. John Dennison, presided, and an effective address was delivered by Mr. Wm. H. Jessmon, of Albany.

The Middlesex County Republican Convention met yesterday at New-Brunswick, and renominated Chas. S. Hall for County Clerk, Wm. Reilly, Jr., for Surrogate, and John D. Bunker-law for Sheriff.

The Grant and Wilson Club of Madison, N. J., met on Wednesday night. Henry E. Reddish presiding. Addresses were delivered by Hon. E. W. Throckmorton, of Hudson City, and Dr. A. E. Robinson, of Jersey City.

A mass-meeting of Republicans was held in Phillipsburg, Penn., yesterday, at which delegations from all surrounding towns were present. Addresses were made by Col. Chas. Darr, of Illinois, and Hon. J. F. Manning, of Mississippi. Associations, held last evening at No. 406 East Fifteenth-street, Mr. Peter McCarty, Dr. Leary, and others, delivered addresses in support of Mr. O'Brien's candidature for the Assembly.

A meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was held last evening at No. 40 Grand-street. Mr. Daniel Cheeney in the chair. The usual business was transacted and a number of new members were admitted.

The Second Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last evening at No. 120 Chatham-street, the President, Mr. F. Mack, in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Col. Thomas Mc. Mr. H. Thomas and Mr. Johnson. There was a large attendance.

Wednesday night a spirited meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Club took place at Schwander's Hall, Sixty-third-street and Ninth-avenue. John Schaibler, Chairman, introduced Carl Damm, who addressed the audience, both in German and English.

A meeting of the Jefferson League, composed principally of young men from the Twelfth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, was held, last evening, at Masonic Hall, on Twenty-fourth-street, near Fourth-avenue. Committees were appointed from clubs in other Wards, and organized for the campaign.

The Nineteenth Ward James O'Brien Association held an open-air meeting, last evening, at Sixty-second-street and Second-avenue, to celebrate an O'Brien banner-raising. Mr. John Conners presiding. Judge Biere, Mr. Morgan, Capt. Lyddy, Mr. S. H. Randell, and others, spoke in favor of Mr. O'Brien.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Campaign Club of the Twentieth Assembly District will illuminate a new Grant and Wilson transparency in front of its head-quarters at No. 241 Third-avenue to-morrow evening. A special feature of the occasion will be the appearance of numerous little girls dressed as Goddesses of Liberty.

The annual general meeting of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association will be held at the Hall of the Medical College, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, on Wednesday next, at 8½ P. M., for election of officers and organization for regular Municipal campaign. Addresses by Wheeler H. Peckham and others.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Fifteenth Ward, met last evening at No. 14 Bleecker-street, and elected the following officers: President, Mr. F. B. Bunce; Vice-President, Mr. W. J. Kent; Treasurer, Mr. H. Hulse; Secretary, Mr. Jones. Mr. John F. Ryan, P. J. Ryan, one hundred and six members signed the roll. Addresses were delivered by Messrs Delmore, Summerger and Bonney.

One of a series of campaign gatherings organized by the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association, was held in the Fifteenth-street Church last evening. The speakers of the evening were Messrs. Edward O. Perkins and Benjamin K. Phelps, spoke on the questions of the day. George W. Blunt reported that his interview with the Police Commissioners as to the appointment of inspectors of election was highly satisfactory.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Twentieth Assembly District held a large meeting at No. 240 Third-avenue, last evening. It was resolved, that the Club attend the mass-meeting at Cooper Institute next Wednesday evening, in uniform. Preparations were also made for the banner-raising which will take place on Saturday evening, at No. 241 Third-avenue. Capt. Miller was elected to represent the Club at the Central Committee.

THE GEORGIA OUTRAGE.

Infamous Treatment of Colored Voters Throughout the State.

They Dared to Vote at Pre-Dawn in the Cold Rain—Their Ballots Not Allowed to Be Counted.

Democratic Outrages.

Murder Stalks in Day.

Intimidation and Obstruction in Operation Against Colored Republicans Everywhere.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 3.—Georgia has been carried by the Greeleyites by fraud and violence. As in 1868, in this city 3,000 voters were disfranchised by the action of the Democratic managers, so this year the roads leading to the city were picketed by a Democratic sabre club, and hundreds of voters, who were entitled to vote were prevented from coming to the polls.

In Macon a mob of Greeleyites fired into the colored voters, and drove them from the polls, killing several. Thus they "clasp hands across the bloody chasm."

In this city one of the Republican challengers, while quietly attending to his duties, was brutally assaulted by a Democratic deputy sheriff, and narrowly escaped losing his life. About noon the Republicans, seeing that they could not have a fair chance to vote, left the polls, protesting against the outrage perpetrated upon them.

—The Orderly Conduct of the Colored People Alone Saved Their Lives.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The following telegram has been received by Judge Edmunds, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee:

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 3, 1872.

At 4 o'clock this morning, in the ward held by the Greeley party had full control of all the polls. The managers were all Democrats, and disregarded the provisions of law, and would not allow Republicans, entitled to by law to vote their votes. After attempting to vote at the polls from daylight until 9 o'clock, and were driven away, I, and many others, were deprived of their right to vote. The good behavior of the colored men only prevented serious trouble.

Col. R. Bryant, Deputy Collector of Customs, and Mr. Hall, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, who had been appointed special Deputy Sheriffs. The very first act of the white Democratic deputy was to sworn in as special Deputy Sheriff.

A great outrage upon the rights of citizens had been perpetrated. The polls were surrounded by a large body of police armed with carbines; the "Sabre Club" patrolled the streets mounted. The morning the roads leading to the city were picketed, and voters from the country were driven back and not allowed to come into the city to vote. Only four voting places were provided for the 5,000 voters in the country, and these all in one building.

M. H. HALL,
Chairman Republican Committee.

Intimidation and Obstruction in Operation Against Colored Republicans Everywhere.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—In the election yesterday every mode of fraudulence, obstruction and intimidation of the colored voters was resorted to with unparalleled system throughout the State.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—Returns received at the office of the Atlanta *Constitution*, give majorities for Smith, (Dem.) in the following Counties:

Counties.	Smith's Majority.	Counties.	Smith's majority.
Baldwin	1,000	Jones	1,000
Wilkes	1,671	Clarke	513
Monroe	700	Newton	122
Hancock	1,000	Walton	1,000
Richmond	770	Mitchell	1,000
Richmond	1,000	Talbot	1,000
De Kalb	1,000	Chatham	1,000
Morgan	1,000	Fulton	1,360
Wilkinson	800	Cobb	800
Troup	1,000	Gwinnett	1,000
Troup	1,000	Bibb	1,000
Quitman	600	Jasper	1,000
Troup	1,000	Warren	800
Brooks	1,000	Screven	1,000
Randolph	1,000	Clay	500
Gwinnett	1,000	Chatham	1,000
Gwinnett	1,000	Chatham	1,000
Macon	1,000	Henry	1,000
Baldwin	1,000	Taylor	1,000
Baldwin	1,000	Pike	1,000
Floyd	1,000	Hancock	1,000
Floyd	1,000	Hancock	1,000
Floyd	1,000	Oglethorpe	800
Floyd	1,000	Oglethorpe	800
Lowndes	1,000	Barrow	1,000
Rockdale	1,000	Whitefield	270
Houston	1,000		

Forty-nine counties give Smith 27,227 majority. Walker (Republican) has a majority in Mclntosh County of 400, and in Thomas of 250, making both counties in the State. In fifty-one counties Smith has a majority of 27,117.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct 3.—Returns receive from every counties in every portion of the State give the Democrats over 25,000 majority. The seventy-six counties yet to hear from will increase the majority to 40,000. The following counties give the Democrats 1,000 majority: Dooley, Randolph, Brooks, Quitman, Jones, Newton, Brownwicker, Upson, Pike, Taliaferro, Harris, Berrien, Worth, Putnam, Houston, Webster, Wilkinson, Putnam, Washington, Burke and Columbia. Twiggs County gives a Republican majority of 300, and Greene County 111. Out of sixty counties heard from, only four have gone Republican. Enthusiastic Democratic gains in the State by 10,000 majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The "Gentlemanly" Ex-Governor—Banks Nominated for Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The Democrats and secessionists of the Fifth Congressional District, held their nominating conventions today, in Charlestown. About one hundred delegates were present at each. Committees of Conference were appointed of each, and by them the nominations were made. These were Gen. N. P. Banks, for Congress, and Hon. Richard Frothingham, formerly a Democratic editor, Presidential elector in both conventions. The announcement of the nominations was cheered. After the adjournment a love feast was held in the largest hall, over which the chairman of the Democratic allowed the scorehead chairman to preside. Gen. Banks proposes to take the stump in the district and work from that forth for his election, with all the vigor he has. Gough, the Republican candidate, will also work persistently, and the promise of a hot contest is fair.

THE INDIANS.

Treaty with the Shoshones—Half a Million Acres of Land Ceded to the Government.

SOUTH PASS, Ld., Oct. 3.—Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman, and Thomas Cree, Secretary, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, arrived here from the Shoshones and Bannock Indian Agency, to-day, en route for the East, via Bryan. They effected a treaty with the Shoshone Indians, by which they cede to the United States some half a million acres of their reservation. The land thus ceded is situated in Hamilton City, the Sweet Water, Gold Belt and mining regions, and there is a large extent of valuable farming and grazing country. The terms of the agreement are perfectly satisfactory to the Indians and highly advantageous to the Government.

Railroad Accident in the West—An Express Train Wrecked and on Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—A despatch from Edwardsville, Illinois, says the express train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad ran into the rear end of an extra freight train, at the crossing near that place, last night. The passenger engine, and baggage and express cars and four freight cars were demolished. The wreck took fire, and at last accounts the passengers and train men were endeavoring to save the remainder of the train.

THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

Magnificent Republican Rally in Indianapolis—Over 50,000 from the Counties in the City—Gen. Butler, Hon. James Lynch, Secretary Boutwell Among the Speakers—Grand Parade and Procession of the Mechanics.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 3.—The first event in the great Republican rally here, today, was an address by Gen. B. F. Butler to a vast audience, during which he made a powerful argument against Greeley's men, and denounced Hendricks as a Rebel and a Slaveholder, to the intense delight of the masses. The procession for this was that Hendricks, in dealing only in personal villification during this campaign, had been mean enough to repeat the old and exploded spoons slander. Gen. Butler was followed by Gen. Thomas. V. Osborne, of Illinois, who made an able and eloquent speech, after which the further proceedings were postponed until evening.

Soon after dark, the city was everywhere blazing with grand illuminations; the streets were crowded to suffocation, and it was evident that 30,000 strangers were in the city, a few of whom were attracted by the State Fair. In addition, the whole population of the city was in thoroughfares, through which the procession passed. This pageant, which was more than an hour passing a given point, was the grandest ever witnessed here, eclipsing entirely the Democratic show which welcomed Greeley. There were thousands of footmen and horsemen bearing torches, and scores of wagons fully illuminated, on which were persons of all trades in full operation, presenting a scene at once noble and impressive. As the procession moved, thousands of rockets and other fire-works were constantly discharged, making Washington-street a sea of flame through its whole magnificent length.

At 8 o'clock the immense crowds were gathered around the wigwam and at outside stands. Hon. James Lynch, the colored orator, of Mississippi, and Hon. H. V. M. Miller, a German orator, of Bloomington, Ill., addressed the vast throngs while in the wigwam. Secretary Boutwell spoke with even more than his usual power, delivering an answerable argument in support of Republican principles, and a high eulogy of Gen. Grant, both as soldier and statesman. Secretary Boutwell was followed by Gen. Hawley, who, inspired by the scene before him, eclipsed even himself, which is saying a great deal. The vast throng cheered Chandler with raging cheers for Grant, Wilson and Tom Browne. Every incident of the day and night shows that the Republican Party of Indiana is sweeping on to victory.

Further proof of the same effect was afforded at Richmond, where this afternoon there was a procession of 20,000 people, 2½ miles in length, and powerful speeches by Senator Sherman, of Ohio; Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut; Hon. Williamback, of Indiana, and Hon. Jas. Lynch, of Mississippi. No such other meeting has ever been held in Indiana, and Gen. Grant will be welcomed to-night. There has been several other great meetings in different parts of the State, all enthusiastic and all declaring that the Republicans are alive to the crisis now upon the country.

The latest Democratic stupidity as a cover to their intended importation from Kentucky is a car-load of negroes they are dragging about the southern part of the State and exhibiting at all railway stations, as proof that the Republicans are bringing over negroes to vote their ticket. This gauging thing under the auspices of Democratic chicanery is transparent. The Republicans are delighted that the Democrats are spending some of their Louisville corruption fund so foolishly. The Democrats are charging that the Republicans have made a poll of the State, which shows their opponents to be in a large majority. This is utterly false, as I have nobody goes carefully over the reports from the counties, so far as received, and find that, giving the Democrats all the doubtful, the Republicans have a very decided majority. Stating all possible colonization for Democratic frauds, these returns indicate that the Republicans will carry the State by at least 5,000, and very much more with a fair vote. The State is worked up as no State ever was before. Secretary Boutwell declares that he witnessed no such scenes in Maine as here. The people are awakened, and a Republican triumph always follows on that event.

E. C.

NEW-YORK.

Large Republican Meeting and Banner-Raising at Port Jervis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The grandest meeting of the campaign was held here to-night. Graham's Hall was filled to overflowing. Hon. Silas B. Dutcher spoke for over two hours in defense of Gen. Grant and the principles of the Republican Party. Great enthusiasm prevailed. A splendid Grant and Wilson banner was suspended over Pike-street this afternoon. The cause is gaining here.

Gen. Caldwell, of Maine, at Newburg—Great Republican Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 3.—A splendid Republican meeting was held in the Opera-house in this city this evening. Hon. James W. Taylor presided, and made a brief address. Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine, delivered one of the most effective speeches made here during this campaign. Much enthusiasm was manifested. The Republicans of Orange County will give a good account of themselves for 2 weeks from next Tuesday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Secretary Delano at Mauch Chunk—Enthusiastic Reception to Large Republican Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 3.—Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, addressed an immense audience in Penn-square, to-night. He spoke an hour and a half upon the course of the Administration, and was listened to with the closest attention. He was frequently interrupted with applause, and enthusiastic cheers greeted the reference of the Secretary to the importance of electing Gen. Hartranft next Tuesday. Mr. Delano was followed by John R. Valentine, Esq., United States District-Attorney of Philadelphia.

Mr. Delano arrived in this city at 5 o'clock P. M., from Philadelphia, accompanied by A. P. Tuton, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and Mr. Valentine. The party was escorted to the Mansion House by a band of music and a delegation of citizens. A large torch-light procession took place this evening in honor of Mr. Delano's arrival.

He speaks at Allentown on Friday night, and at Coatesville on Saturday.

Mercer County Republicans Aroused—15,000 in Reading to Hear Gov. Hartranft.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLESEX, Penn., Oct. 3.—The Republicans of Mercer County held an immense mass-meeting here today. Fully 15,000 people were in the procession, with thirty bands of music. It was the greatest assemblage ever gathered in the county, and the people are united and filled with enthusiasm. The Republican majority next Tuesday will be the largest for ten years. Grant, Wilson and Hartranft will receive the solid vote of the party.

Gov. Harriman, of New-Hampshire, and Hon. E. B. Carnahan, of Pittsburg, delivered able and eloquent speeches. To-night a torchlight procession is marching with 800 torches in line, every one of them carried by a voter.

Stabbing a Policeman.

Leonard Walling, doorman in the Eighth Precinct, and a brother of Inspector Walling, obtained leave of absence for a day and went to Keyport, N. J., yesterday, returning by the propeller Homesdale yesterday evening. Feeling fatigued, he went to sleep on a bench on the upper deck. He was soon awakened by a man taking his gold watch and chain, value, $100, from his pocket. Jumping up, he collared the thief, who at once threw the watch and chain overboard. Policeman Walling then knocked him up in the Fourth-street Station. The fellow gave his name as Hugh McCabe.

CONNECTICUT.

Grand Republican Turn-Out in the Elm City—Greeley Leader in the Front.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3.—This evening a meeting was held in this city by the Grant and Wilson Young Men's Club, composed mainly of Irish Democrats. The hall was well filled, and the meeting was presided over by Postmaster Hendy, a wealthy and influential Democrat. There was a great deal of enthusiasm. Speeches were made by Judge H. Lynde Harrison, Gen. J. E. Bennett, the Democratic City Clerk, and J. J. Edwards, of the Patriot. The New-Haven Regiment of Boys in Blue were serenaded the city with music, torches and fireworks and while marching through Grand-street, a notorious Democratic locality, the procession was fired into by a crowd of Greeley worshippers, and one of the processionists received 3 severe wound, while others were more or less seriously injured. The procession kept in order, and the assailants fled.

OHIO.

Dayton's Greeting to Henry Wilson—The Grandest Demonstration Ever Held in the Town.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 3.—The Republicans today held the largest meeting ever known in this town, and the enthusiasm was in proportion to the number of participants. Senator Wilson arrived early, and in the morning he addressed 1,000 veterans at the Soldiers' Home, where his presence and speech were the occasion of great enthusiasm. This afternoon he went out to the fair grounds and spoke to over 5,000 people, a great portion of whom had come from Montgomery and neighboring counties to hear him. The evening demonstration surpasses description. Nothing has ever been known like it here before. While an immense torchlight procession was marching through the streets, in which nearly all the dwellings were illuminated, the grandest gathering ever known to Dayton was listening to Senator Wilson. He spoke for over an hour, and was followed by five speakers, a majority of whom were Democrats, the meeting being the most enthusiastic ever held here.

Gen. Grant will go Republican by 10,000 on the 4th, and by November the 5th Ohio will throw 30,000 majority for Grant and Wilson.

THE LATE DR. VINTON.

Funeral Services at Newport, R. I.—The Memorial to be Made by Those at Commodore Perry.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 3.—The remains of Rev. Francis Vinton arrived this morning on the steamer Bristol, from New-York. The funeral services took place at Trinity Church at 11 o'clock. The church was draped in mourning, and a large number of people were present during the last sad offices to their former rector and friend. The body was met at the entrance by Revs. Messrs. Murphy and Childes. The pall-bearers, men of the church, wearing white scarfs, acted as pall-bearers. As they passed up the aisles the choir sung "Angels of Jesus." Rev. Mr. Sloan, of Long Island, was the only clergyman from New-York present. The services at the cemetery were performed by Rev. Mr. White, of Trinity Church. The remains were then placed in the family tomb, where they will remain until interred by the side of his father-in-law, Commodore Perry.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—2 A. M.—From Lake Ontario to Pennsylvania and eastward over New-England, light northerly and westerly winds prevail, with partly cloudy weather and occasional light rain on the sea-coast. From the South Atlantic to the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valley, southerly to westerly winds, with clear weather. Thence, northerly to easterly winds over Michigan and the Upper lakes, extending to the North-west and Upper Mississippi Valley, with partly cloudy weather. Clear weather and light varying winds over the Gulf.

PROBABILITIES.

From the lower lakes to Pennsylvania, and eastward over the New-England States, partly cloudy and clearing weather and light northerly winds, veering to south-westerly, in the Middle and South Atlantic States, partly cloudy and occasional rain, with southerly to westerly winds; on the upper lakes and in the North-west, northerly to easterly winds and cloudy weather, with diminishing pressure; from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf, generally clear weather, with winds veering to south-westerly.

THE TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

A Glance at Ward Politics—The Third Assembly District Imbroglio in Full Blossom.

In obedience to a call from the Tammany Hall General Committee, primary elections were held last evening in each Assembly District throughout the city, for delegates to the Judiciary, City and County Congressional Assembly and Aldermanic Conventions.

The Judiciary Convention meets at Tammany Hall on Saturday, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M., and the City and County Convention at the same place on Monday, the 7th inst., also at 2 o'clock. The Congressional Conventions meet in the several districts on the 10th, the Assembly Conventions on the 12th, and the Aldermanic on the 17th.

The elections passed off very quietly with but one exception, where there were two tickets, and in the second ward considerable trouble might have been anticipated, only one ticket was in the field, and the voting went on peaceably from beginning to end. In the Third District there was a close and exciting contest, and the repeating was such as to assist the party clerks of the city. Ever since the reorganization of Tammany Hall there has been a split in this district. To heal this the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization decided that there should be an inspector from each side and one from the Committee of Organization. Edmund M. Fraser was appointed from the latter, and the leaders of the opposition, Assemblyman Hayes and James Gibbons, were to appoint one each.

At the time for opening the polls the inspector appointed by the General Committee was not present, and the opening was delayed until about an hour and a half after the specified time. Finally the Hayes men opened a polling place in one part of Brookes' Assembly Rooms, Broome-street, and the Gibbons inspector left, refusing to act. The Gibbons party then opened another polling place in the same building, and both have commenced to vote.

The crowd around the polling-place was immense, and a riot was expected every minute. The Fourteenth Precinct Police, however, prevented this and kept the crowd in tolerable order.

There were over 1,000 votes cast. Some men handed in a handful, and others voted ten times in twenty minutes, as witnessed by our reporter.

The votes were so arranged that the inspectors refused to count them all last night. As far as they had counted, the Hayes ticket, headed by Ambrose O'Neal, was seven to three of the Gibbons ticket.

During the excitement Ex-Assistant Alderman Meashan, in a melee, received a severe contusion over the nose, and there were several persons badly bruised. The Gibbons party alleges that this primary election is another evidence of the brutal determination of Hayes to rule the Ward at all hazards. The whole matter will be again carried before the General Committee for arbitration. Beside the charges of repeating to be brought against the Hayes party, tickets voted on them, headed "Fourteenth Ward" instead of "Third Assembly District," as required by the General Committee, will be produced as evidence of the uncertainty of the election.

A Good Arrest.

An alarm of "stop thief!" was given in Wooster-street late last night, by a woman named Carrie Wilks. A German waiter named Otto Stark had stolen a valuable album from her room, and ran down Wooster to Spring, through to South Fifth-avenue, up to Prince-street, and into Sullivan-street, where he was gallantly captured by Capt. H. J. Seaman, of the San Francisco Police, who heard the alarm, and gave chase. Capt. Josephs brought his prisoner to the Eighth Precinct Station, where the album was found in Stark's possession, and he was locked up.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Proposition for a Permanent Republic in France.

The Escurial Library Probably Saved in a Damaged State.

Russian Troops Moving on Khiva, in Turkestan, Asia.

A Conservative Member of Parliament on the Geneva Award.

Elsatians Entering the German Military Service.

FRANCE.

Permanent Establishment of the Republic—Canvassing the Assembly.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—It is rumored that President Thiers intends, at the next session of the Assembly, to urge the Conservative Deputies to support a proposition for the definitive establishment of the republic on a permanent republic, based on strictly conservative principles. It is also said that M. Casimir-Perier is now using his influence with the Right Centre of the Assembly to bring it to accept the President's views.

The Steam-ship Europe Puts Back to Havre Disabled.

HAVRE, Oct. 3.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship France, which left Havre on Sunday last, for New-York, put back the following day, having sustained some damage to her machinery. The steam-ship Ville de Paris, of the same line, will leave here for New-York on the 5th inst., carrying the usual mail, and the passengers of the France.

THE ESCURIAL.

Appreciation of the Vast Importance of the Treasures in the Palace.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Nothing additional to the dispatch forwarded last night has been received in relation to the fire in the monastery and palace of the Escurial. It is feared that all the treasures in the building have been destroyed or irreparably damaged.

MADRID, Oct. 3—Evening.—The fire brigade sent from this city has arrived at the Escurial. Through its exertions the flames have been checked, and, although still burning, are confined to that part of the palace in which the library is located. A great quantity of books and manuscripts has been removed, and there are hopes of saving the entire library in a badly damaged condition.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Russian Forces Reported to be Moving on Khiva.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Dispatches from India say it is rumored that a Russian force is marching on Khiva.

[Khiva, or Kharesm, is a country of Independent Turkestan, between the Sea of Aral and the Caspian Sea, having a population, mostly of wandering tribes, aggregating 200,000.]

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Continued Discussion in England—What Was Gained—Responsibility of the Birkenhead Ship-Builders, &c.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Sir Charles Adderley (Conservative,) member of Parliament for North Staffordshire, and Under Secretary for the colonies in Mr. Disraeli's administration, addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Rugeley last night. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the work of the Geneva Tribunal, and the settlement of the disputes between England and America, and said the prosperity

The Jefferson Democrat
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PENNSYLVANIA.

Prospect of a Republican Gain in Congress.

Full Returns of the Congressional Election—Startling Facts Gathered from Every Section—How They Vote in the Different Districts.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1878.

The last week of the campaign in this State opens with a renewed activity on all sides. Greeley's journey through here was enough to set everybody talking politics, and the Democrats in the Senatorial district (Chester and Delaware counties) are certain to be active. Delaware County returns the White District Attorney, and is a certainty Republican as the former is a Democrat, who has been a number of years in office. Mr. Green, the Democratic candidate, is well spoken of, and will receive a handsome vote. The Republicans have nominated Abraham Lincoln, a grandson of the martyr President, who is also well spoken of, and will receive a large vote. Chester County returns Mr. Darlington, the present Democratic Senator, who will be re-elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Darlington is a gentleman of ability, and has made a good Senator. He has been very attentive to the interests of his constituents, and will receive a handsome vote. Mr. Darlington's opponent is Mr. Hickman, a Republican, who is also well spoken of, and will receive a large vote. Mr. Hickman is making a hard contest. He has been very attentive to his own party, and has succeeded in getting a large number of his own party to support him. Mr. Hickman's opponent is Mr. Hemphill, a Democrat, who is also well spoken of, and will receive a large vote. Mr. Hemphill is making a hard contest, and has been very attentive to his own party, and has succeeded in getting a large number of his own party to support him. Mr. Hemphill's opponent is Mr. Hickman, a Democrat, who is also well spoken of, and will receive a large vote. Mr. Hickman is making a hard contest, and

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon
GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 69 Madison-av.

INSTRUCTION.

N. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
303 FIFTH-AV., CORNER OF 30TH-ST.

INSTRUCTION.

Protestant French Institute
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 1 East 14th-st., near 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
FOR BOYS,
No. 49 and 51 West 49th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
No. 49 West 23d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Boys' Preparatory School,
No. 6 East 45th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER
INSTITUTE,
No. 9 East 59th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CARD.

INSTRUCTION.

LAW SCHOOLS.

INSTRUCTION.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INSTRUCTION.

SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

INSTRUCTION.

MARINE AND FINANCIAL.

INSTRUCTION.

FIRE AND CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

INSTRUCTION.

MEDICAL.

INSTRUCTION.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. UNDERHILL'S

INSTRUCTION.

AUCTION SALES.

INSTRUCTION.

J. BARNES' CLOTHING EMPORIUM

INSTRUCTION.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. WARREN E. GREENLEAF

INSTRUCTION.

BILLIARDS.

INSTRUCTION.

THE HOME INSURANCE CO.

INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

INSTRUCTION.

To RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

INSTRUCTION.

$20,000 TO LOAN.

INSTRUCTION.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1871.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1873 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA TRAVIATA. (Italian Opera.)—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Signor Vizzani.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA.—Mr. Geo. Boniface, Miss Catherine Rogers.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES.—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS.—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CARROTE.—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE.—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT.—Anton Rubinstein, H. Wieniawski, Mlle. Louise Liebhart.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NO. 728 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.—Ben Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.—Day and evening.

BOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

We have already printed and sold one hundred thousand copies of our Second Campaign Supplement, and another edition of one hundred thousand has been worked off and nearly disposed of this week. Orders should be sent in without delay.

SECOND CAMPAIGN EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our second campaign edition is now ready. It is a paper of great value and interest, containing many articles especially written for it, and a very large collection of SHORT QUOTATIONS from the best letters and speeches which have been published during the canvass. These selections are quite and full of point, and must prove of great service to clubs, speakers, and newspapers. They have been prepared with great care, and names and dates are carefully given in every case. The general contents render this the most effective campaign paper ever issued, and one which is indispensable to Republicans throughout the country.

Among the interesting features of this edition may be included the following:

1. An article bringing together the outrageous slanders upon Gen. GRANT which have been circulated under the authority of HORACE GREELEY, either in his own paper or his other organs—together with an incontestable refutation of these slanders.

2. Mr. GREELEY'S letters recommending bad men for office, showing the real drift of his sentiments as a "Civil Service Reformer."

3. A reply to the attacks upon Gen. HARTRANFT, Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania.

4. GREELEY and TWEED—their partnership in a tobacco manufacturing company. The proofs and the facts, showing GREELEY'S close and secret alliance with TWEED during the reign of the "Boss."

5. DOOLITTLE: His dishonesty and bad faith. Portrait of a sample Greeleyite.

6. REUBEN E. FENTON: A short sketch of a career which began in embezzlement, and was succeeded by corruption of the worst kind. FENTON'S exploits as a dishonest clerk and a corrupt Governor will be partially described in this article—an article rendered necessary by the fact that FENTON would hold a very high office if GREELEY could insure his own election.

7. GREELEY'S Secession Record: A list of his utterances on that subject, with examples from 1860 to 1871.

8. The OAKES AMES Slander, invented by the *Sun* and New-York *Tribune*, fully disproved.

9. The Cincinnati platform and address, with notes by HORACE GREELEY. A very interesting and curious article, well worthy of preservation.

10. Gen. DIX'S famous order: Who wrote it? The truth on the subject.

11. A selection in short and pithy paragraphs, from the best speeches and letters which have been published during the canvass. These quotations render this campaign edition of great value to the Republican cause all over the country. They include paragraphs, bright and pungent, from the speeches and writings of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, GERRIT SMITH, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, EDWARD H. DAVIS, Senator CONKLING, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. LYMAN, Senator MORTON, Vice-President COLFAX, Judge HOAR, Judge BUTLER, Senator FRELY, Attorney-General WILLIAMS and others. Whenever anything of force has been spoken or published, we have extracted the best part of it and reserved it for this special edition.

The edition consists of four pages. Price three cents a single copy, or $2 per hundred, and $20 per thousand. Orders should be sent in without delay, as we can only supply them according to the dates at which they are received.

"If the City of New-York does this wholesome work for itself, and makes a successful *transition from the rule of the Tammany Ring to honest government* by the spontaneous action of its own citizens, the City will furnish a timely demonstration of the wisdom of the great Democratic principle of leaving local affairs to the control of those who have the deepest stake in their sound administration."

Thus the *World* of yesterday. What does it mean by "honest government"? Last year it told us distinctly that the rule of the Tammany Ring was honest government—now it speaks of an honest government as being something very different from Tammany rule. If it was willfully and shamefully deceiving the public last year in exposing Tammany, what right has it to expect to be believed this year? Did it not even outrage public decency so far as to advocate the infamous Cole Amendments bill?

It is announced that the Greeley managers in Washington are busily hatching a falsehood of proportions rather above ordinary. This stupendous "Roorback" is to relate to some astitely mythical, but, of course, enormous, irregularities in the Treasury Department. It will bring in the names and assail the reputations of Secretary BOUTWELL, various high officers of Government, and we know not who else besides. The plot is to publish this bold and unprincipled invention either to-morrow or Monday, with a view to influencing votes on Oct. 3, before there is time to send it to the same limbo of lies which contain its predecessors. We ask our friends in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana to see that this reckless fabrication is discounted before it appears. There surely have been enough slanders already blown to the four winds to warrant the belief that this one can be disposed of with equal readiness. After beming so far scathless through a campaign of the most shameful misrepresentation and the most reckless libeling, the leaders of the Republican Party have a right to claim that the presumption of falsehood is altogether on the side of their accusers. After having disposed of the 999 lies already circulated, it is not too much to ask that the thousandth of the series should be utterly disregarded, in the full confidence that it can be conclusively disposed of.

Among the falsehoods circulated to injure the Administration, is the inevitable one that a tax has been levied upon the employes in the Custom-house to aid in carrying the Autumn elections; and it is said that a strong intimation has been given that "no contribution less than twenty-five dollars would be acceptable." We are authorized to say that this assertion is directly at variance with the truth. No such tax has been levied, directly or indirectly; none such would be permitted. That among the multitudinous voluntary contributors to the expenses of the coming elections, there may be some persons who are employed in the Civil Service, is very probable. Indeed, it would be very strange if there were not; and the forbidding of any Civil Service employe to make such voluntary contributions would be an act of such tyranny, such interference with personal liberty, that if the President or the Civil Service Commission were to undertake it, they would justly subject Gen. GRANT and his Administration to the charge of assuming a dictatorship which has been so foolishly brought against them. But, indeed, this whole complaint about the Civil Service is a mere "dodge," transparent to any one who can see through a hole in a wall.

It is a pity that PENTON'S Professor of Journalism cannot, once in a while, hit upon something original. Even the slanders in which he deals so extensively are rehashed from the well-stirred mess of the New-York *Sun* and other equally disreputable sources. And now, after sundry attempts at imitating the TIMES, the Professor drops in at the tail of our succinct enumeration of his own campaign falsehoods. The list of "egregious untruths" published in yesterday's *Tribune* differs, however, in this very essential respect from those which we published, and which the "organ" is unable to question—they are one and all, in so far as they convey the meanings of the TIMES, very notorious facts, which we are perfectly prepared to stand by. More especially do we consider the ninth citation of the *Tribune* list too obvious a fact to be disputed by anybody: "The *Tribune* proposes to continue its now well-established business of manufacturing lies, wholesale, retail, and for exportation." If proof is needed, see the contents of to-day's issue of the personal organ of the Tammany candidate.

Senator CONKLING will address his Brooklyn constituents in the Academy of Music, this, Friday, evening. The Senator has been delivering through the State a series of the most effective arguments yet produced in this campaign. Our Brooklyn readers will miss much if they do not hear him.

Mr. JAMES W. HUSTED, though having reason to be discouraged with the reception he meets at the hands of the respectable portion of his late constituents, is still laboring for a renomination to the Assembly. He is precisely the sort of man who ought not to be nominated, or if, by any trick, nominated, ought not to be elected. He has already proven, year after year, his intimacy with the Ring, his participation in many of its most shameful transactions, and his willingness to accept favors from its hands. There is no pretext on which his nomination by the Republican Party at this time could be justified. The weakest and most deceptive of all pretexts would be one that such a piece of folly could benefit the national or State ticket.

Georgia and "Reconstruction."

That Georgia would re-elect its Democratic Governor was generally conceded some weeks ago. It is a Democratic State, with a fair election and a full vote. There was special reason for its going Democratic at the late election in the fact that the Democratic candidate, Mr. SMITH, was a man of good reputation, and was believed to have done well in the office, while the Republicans, though presenting an excellent ticket, were handicapped by the bad repute of the Bullock administration. The Democratic candidate, moreover, had taken great pains not to ally himself with the Greeley movement.

Under these circumstances, the Democrats might reasonably have been expected to go their way in [illegible] quietly the success that awaited them. They chose not to do so. What from the Greeley head-quarters that extraordinary means must be employed to secure success, which would destroy the rallying strength of the coalition by the semblance of a gain. Accordingly, a system of intimidation was inaugurated throughout the State. About some of the towns armed sentinels were placed on the roads leading into the place, to frighten off the negro voters from the country. Threats of violence, and violence itself, were resorted to in every part of the State to keep the colored men away from the polls. The way in which this work was conducted at Macon is worthy of note. There the negroes were assaulted with pistols and stones, and the line they had formed in front of the polling place was broken, whitemen taking their places. The *Tribune*, with its usual recklessness, affects to call this "slight rioting," and makes haste to "indicate the negroes as the original aggressors," and to charge on them "the preconcerted plan for setting up a claim of intimidation at the polls." Time was when the *Tribune* would have mercilessly exposed such a wretched perversion of the truth. That it is a gross perversion any one can see who reads its own account of the affair. Two of the negroes were killed, and some half-dozen seriously wounded, while only one of the whites was injured—which shows plainly enough who were, in the elegant language of the Professor, "the original aggressors." At Macon, as at many other points, the negroes refused to go to the polls at the peril of their lives.

With all this desperate effort, the State has been carried by the Democrats by a majority of less than in 1868, and probably not much greater than in 1870. The reckless schemes of fraud and violence resorted to by the Greeley managers, do not seem to have made up the loss from the demoralization of the Democratic Party by GREELEY'S nomination. The election, as an indication of any strength in the coalition, is of no consequence, but the violence resorted to by the Greeley managers throws a great deal of light on the question: Whom does GREELEY wish to conciliate, and how?

The Mayoralty.

Whatever organization is to nominate the successful candidate for Mayor of New-York, it will not be Tammany Hall. Tammany is as rotten at the core today as it was a year ago. It would be as absurd to expect grapes from thorns, as to look for any good thing from a political organization which would fail to place upon the corrupt elements to be eliminated from it. A few ornamental headpieces of respectable antecedents will not make a society honest, any more than a few swallows will make a Spring. The newspapers which told us last year that Tammany would carry everything before it, are trying this year to frighten the Reformers with the same old bogey. The same journals, also, that ridiculed the attempts to reform the old Tammany organization, are loudest in proclaiming today that it has been thoroughly reconstructed. Said the *Herald*, on Wednesday last:

"The Tammany organization shared in the purification secured through the overthrow of the old Ring, and passed into the hands of the champions of reform."

Said the *Herald* on Sept. 18, 1871:

"It has been whispered that SAMMY TILDEN has been the principal, or one of the principal movers in the assault on the Tammany Ring. As Chairman of the State Democratic Committee he was naturally jealous of the power of Tammany, and has taken the course to destroy it. We see, thus, the strongest movements among politicians of all stripes to break up one ring and to form another in order to get at the City Treasury and power."

Said the *Herald's* evening echo, still more explicitly, on the same day.

"We warn them (the people) that TILDEN, SEYMOUR, CRUMMEN & Co. come here solely as speculators. They are not reformers—simply partisan intriguers, who would sell the whole State at any time for the carrying through of any individual scheme."

At what particular time the self-seeking politicians and intriguers of last year became the "champions of reform" we leave the *Herald* to decide. The essential point for the people to bear in mind is, that whatever Mr. TILDEN and his coadjutors have reformed, they have not reformed Tammany Hall. We suppose that the rank and file of the old corrupt and corrupting organization ought to be the best judges of who are their friends. They have not deserted this "reconstituted" Tammany, and to drive them out would simply be to dissolve the whole concern. And who are the men whom Tammany of today selects for its posts of honor, for its delegates, its examining committees, and what not? HARRY GENET, indicted for plundering the City Treasury and "boss" of the Harlem Court-house Ring, a combination as infamous as any that was ever engineered by his master TWEED; JOHN MORRISSEY; Sheriff BRENNAN, head of one of the most corrupt departments of the Local Government; Ex-Senator CREAMER, the servile abettor of the most corrupt legislative schemes of TWEED; "BILLY" WALSH, "DENNY" BURNS, "JIMMY" HAYES and a score of others that might be named, of reputation and antecedents equally unsavory.

Is it not the fact that every corrupt representative of Ring rule, who has been left in the various local departments, is working and waiting for the triumph of Tammany Hall? These men are not deceived by all this talk about a "Reformed" Tammany. They know that the victory of the old organization means the distribution of offices to its faithful followers. Will the honest voters of the City allow themselves to be cheated by professions which deceive nobody else? The man who takes the nomination for Mayor, or any other local office, direct from Tammany Hall, takes it under implied, if expressed, obligations, which cannot be other than dishonorable to him. Tammany, to use Mr. GREELEY'S favorite simile, is not going to take the trouble to build a house on the certainty that it will be turned out of the edifice as soon as it is completed. It is the merest effrontery to pretend that Tammany, in any sense, repre-

[illegible] the chaos of a free system of slave States, I would very greatly prefer to take the latter chance."—*Mr. Greeley's Speech at Pittsburg, Sept. 18, 1856 (Tribune Report).*

"I was in the days of slavery, an enemy of slavery, because I thought slavery inconsistent with the rights, the dignity, the highest well-being of free labor. The world have been a witness!"—*Mr. Greeley's Speech at Jeffersonville, Ind., Sept. 29, 1870.*

A Hint to Lecturers.

In every community there is a large number of people who have a vigorous appetite for scandal. That San Francisco resembles other cities in this respect there is no reason to doubt, and it may therefore be supposed that Mrs. Joaquin MILLER has not made a mistake in presuming that she can draw a numerous audience of San Francisco people to listen to her lecture on Mr. Joaquin MILLER. That accomplished writer of aldermanic eccentric poetry prefers, for reasons best known to himself, to devote his whole attention to the muse whose hard work it is to preside over the birth of Mr. MILLER'S verse; and in order to prevent any project of jealous anger on the part of the heavenly goddess, absents himself from the scenes on the Willamette, wherein Mrs. MILLER has latterly dwelt. The public has no possible concern with Mr. MILLER'S domestic relations, but inasmuch as both he and Mrs. MILLER have taken the public into their confidence in their matrimonial affairs, no undue delicacy need be felt in alluding to the matter when—as at the present moment—an occasion for such allusion arises. The poetical husband having written poems which have given him a certain sort of fame, the gnomic wife has determined to turn this fact to her personal profit. She has, therefore, announced her intention of delivering a lecture in San Francisco upon Mr. Joaquin MILLER, in the course of which she will explain how it came to pass that Mr. MILLER abandoned her, and how thoroughly she forgives his uncomplimentary conduct and rejoices in his fame. It will at once be perceived that the whole interest of this lecture, lies in the fact that it is to be a public narrative of a private quarrel. Had Mr. MILLER lived a life of quiet happiness with Mrs. MILLER, no one would care to hear the latter's opinion of him as a man and a poet. Those who go to hear her lecture go to listen to the story of a family quarrel, and not to a criticism upon Mr. MILLER'S poetry.

The enterprise and tact of the lecturess in thus appealing to the public fondness for gossip and scandal, will doubtless invite other enterprising persons to deliver, lectures upon similar topics. A man whose wife has abandoned him could deliver a spicy lecture upon the theme—"My Wife, and How She Eloped with that Villain, Smith." It might not be a dignified or delicate thing for the abandoned husband thus to coin money out of such a misfortune, but there is no doubt that his lecture would draw a profitable audience. So, too, the unhappy husband who had suffered from a virulent mother-in-law would find hundreds who would come to listen to his public statement of "What I Know About Mother-in-laws;" while that combative woman might in time make an honest penny out of the quarrel by lecturing upon "A Drunken, Worthless Reprobate; or, the Son-in-law of the Period." In lectures such as these there would be something more attractive to the sort of audience which they would draw than wit, pathos, learning or eloquence. The lecturing husband would explain precisely in what words he first surprised his wife that he regarded Smith as an objectionable person, with whiskers of which no right-minded woman should approve, and precisely the manner in which that misguided woman received his marital warning. Or he would draw a vivid picture of the anger of his wife's mother on the occasion of his return from a clubdinner in an advanced condition of champagne, and would mimic the triumphant tones in which she warned him that his conduct was fast bringing down her gray front in sorrow to the tomb. To prepare and deliver such a lecture would be within the powers of almost any man sufficiently devoid of shame, since its only essential element would be its revelations of domestic infelicities. Whether or not the scandalous lecture is to become a recognized feature of the lyceum, depends principally upon Mrs. MILLER'S success. Should her tale of the ills of her married life prove successful, there is no doubt that others will be found who will be entirely ready to lecture upon their own domestic griefs for the moderate sum of fifty dollars per lecture. She will have opened a new field for lecturers, and so long as the field proves a profitable one, there will be no lack of eager and shameless reapers.

The Board of Audit and the Street Lamps.

People who growl over the slow progress made by the examiners to the Board of Audit in passing upon bills submitted to them, would do well to devote some attention to the able and exhaustive report, submitted by three of these gentlemen, in regard to the claims of the Gas Companies for lighting the street lamps. The report is a good example of honest work thoroughly done. The amount of patient and painstaking industry required to make so exhaustive and lucid a statement of a subject at once very extensive and very intricate, will be readily appreciated by those who have been compelled to submit, year after year, to the arbitrary exactions of the Gas Companies upon both the public and private purse of the citizens. The bills intrusted for examination to Messrs. JACKSON, HATFIELD and WHITTEMORE amounted to about $670,000. They comprised the past due claims of four gas companies for lighting the street and park lamps of the City. The first remarkable fact that presented itself to the examiners was this: The price charged per lamp per annum by the respective companies was a perfectly arbitrary one. TWEED made no contract with the Gas Companies, that he might be better able to exhaust something [illegible] end of their bills. Let the reasonable inference be drawn from the fact that one company had the audacity to charge for lamps which were supposed to burn from dusk till midnight, and which were lighted by men who were employed at a fixed rate per hour, and who were instructed to light but a certain number of lamps in each hour, the fact that the lamps in question would consume 21,000 feet per hour, and that each lamp would consume 21,000 feet per hour, and that each lamp would consume 2,333 feet per hour during one year. Taking the price charged by private consumers as the standard for the public lamps, it was found that the last-named were being overcharged thirty-four to fifty-four per cent on the yearly rates for street and park lamps. Not content with giving us smoky and unsatisfactory light in our dining-rooms and parlors, and charging an exorbitant price for it, the Companies were forcing the public to pay a dollar and a half for every dollar's worth of gas which only succeeded in rendering darkness visible along the streets and avenues of the City.

The examiners had all the lamps in the City from Kings Bridge to the Battery carefully counted, so as to test the correctness of the number for which they charged. The difference between this enumeration and the companies' charges is, in two cases, very considerable, and is in every case against the public. Then there were the extra lamps in front of private residences, clubs, liquor-saloons, &c., for which the public had the privilege of paying. For these the gas companies were not immediately responsible, but as they had received the respectable total of 600, and rent the City $17,785 a year, they were urgently in need of attention. The examiners have recommended that the bills of the gas companies should be reduced by about thirty per cent., or $237,234. As there is no Ring potentate who can now claim a slice of their bills, the gas companies can easily afford to make this deduction from their claims. The public have, moreover, been shown on very sufficient grounds, that instead of paying about a million of dollars a year for the gas supplied to street and park lamps, they can very easily reduce this sum to about three-quarters of a million of dollars. Let the Department of Finance and the Board of Audit take their stand upon the data furnished by this report, and they will perform no mean service in the cause of retrenchment and reform.

The Burning of the Escurial.

Warwick Castle, Canterbury Cathedral, and now the Escurial; within a few weeks all these famous edifices have been in flames. As regards the latter, the telegraphic report is meagre, and it may be hoped for the Escurial that subsequent accounts will show that much of the old palace and tomb of the Spanish Kings has been saved. The distance from Madrid is barely twenty-five miles, and the Escurial is so vast and massive that it seems impossible any considerable portion could be consumed before the arrival of help. The total length of the rooms and apartments of the palace is set down as 130 miles, and there are said to be 14,000 doors and 11,000 windows in it. In length the pile is, or was, no less than 600 feet, by nearly 600 feet in width—an area which, considering the solid character of most of the structure covering it, must certainly take a long time to burn over. Besides this, the Escurial is built in the form of a gridiron—in honor of St. Lawrence, no doubt—and the intervening passages would be likely in some measure to check the swift progress of the fire, if they failed to stop it.

Great historic buildings have been destroyed, or threatened, by various causes, and commonly through ignoble agencies. That the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, the wonder of the world, was fired by an ambitious stripling, who thought thus to gain for himself undying destruction, is familiar to all. But a sot's pipe, the upsetting of a tinker's charcoal, or some like paltry accident, has usually been the source of disaster. The Escurial, however, has met a grander fate in being struck by the lightnings of heaven; and what was spared during the horrors of the Inquisition, and the long years when the Spaniards were slaughtering and robbing the meek and placable natives of the Western World, has overtaken the pile at last, when the faith of its founder has grown cold, and when the objects of its existence have substantially passed away. The Escurial sprung from the same kind of incident that gave birth to Battle Abbey. On the 10th of August, 1557, the Spanish and French fought the great battle of St. Quentin. It was the day of San Lorenzo, and, like WILLIAM, at Hastings, PHILIP II. son of that great CHARLES who was Emperor of Germany as well as King of Spain, vowed, in case of victory, to rear a splendid religious structure in commemoration and gratitude. The cost of the Escurial was prodigious—over six millions of ducats in the days when money was money—but there was plenty of gold from Mexico and Peru to pay it, and PHILIP did not grudge what his captains so lavishly supplied. The building was begun in 1563 and finished in 1586. In the interval occurred the last great revolt of the Moors prior to their expulsion from Spain, the union of Portugal to that country, and the Battle of Lepanto, while two years after came that mighty blow to Spanish pride and power, the destruction of the invincible "Armada."

Three hundred years have rolled away since this great mass of architecture rose proudly to the heavens, a mark and trophy of the culmination of Spain in riches, strength, and national influence. The Escurial has stood through all the long period of her decline; and if the majestic old landmark has indeed, as is now supposed, been totally destroyed, it may perhaps be regarded as a token or starting-point of the new birth of Spain—a new birth of political and religious emancipation. If so, the catastrophe will not be without its consolations; for a country may progress in all that is noble without Escurials or Warwick Castles, but can hardly do so while the old mediæval spirit remains, of which these structures were the legitimate architectural expres-

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A decision was recently rendered by a Superior Criminal Court Judge in Massachusetts, which is calculated to have a very serious effect upon the Sunday travel in that State. Some two months since it appears that a Mr. WHITTEMORE, of Boston, hurriedly made up his mind to take a Sunday trip into the country. Having hereby had time to catch the train at the old Colony Depot, he was unable to procure a ticket. It is a rule of the company that an addition of ten cents shall be collected under such circumstances, but Mr. WHITTEMORE believing it to be unfair, declined to comply with the conductor's demand. The matter subsequently came before the Municipal Court, and resulted in the imposition of a fine of five dollars and costs, the Magistrate holding that there had been an evasion of fare. The case was then appealed to a higher Court, on the ground that companies running trains on Sunday, except where there is an absolute necessity for the same, violate a well-known statute of the Commonwealth, and, consequently, have no legal right to collect fares. Judge DEVENS immediately recognized the force of the argument, and the jury, acting on his advice, brought in a verdict of not guilty. Under this decision, the railroad companies will be unable to collect even the ordinary fares from passengers who may succeed in getting upon the cars without having procured tickets. At the Boston depots it is possible to prevent rogues from jumping on trains; but the rural stations being completely open, cannot be guarded without the aid of a force, to maintain which, would cost more than the profits of the Sunday traffic. In any event, the dilemma is sufficiently grave to put directors to their wits' end, if they do not decide to discontinue the running of Sunday trains until the difficulty can be met by a legislative enactment.

The cross on the monument of Strasbourg Cathedral, which sustained very serious injury during the war, has now been completely restored. The work was begun in October, 1871, and was one of no slight difficulty or danger. The operations were frequently interrupted by the violence of the wind, more especially soon after the work commenced, and notwithstanding the extreme tempestuousness of the weather, it has often been found necessary to complete the task commenced in the morning, lest damage should be done while the portion of the repair immediately in progress was but half finished. At length, however, the undertaking has been brought to a conclusion, and happily without any accident. The cost has been under a thousand dollars, from which circumstance it would seem that, war prices notwithstanding, building must be pretty cheap at Strasbourg, as compared with New-York. The mishaps of 1870 will only serve to render the Cathedral additionally interesting henceforth.

Mr. PRATT, of this City, has recently imported from his loom in Coventry, England, some silken badges, with a portrait of Gen. GRANT and an appropriate inscription upon them. The looms of Coventry are second only to those of Lyons in the beauty and perfection of their workmanship, and this specimen of it justifies their reputation. The portrait is as delicate and expressive as a careful engraving, while the floral design surrounding it, the figure of an eagle surmounting it, and the American flags at the foot of the badge, are exquisitely arranged and executed.

The Indian Chiefs—Paint, Feathers and Burlesque.

The Sioux delegation of thirty-three Chiefs are located at the Grand Central Hotel. They are accompanied by Col. O'Connor, Major Culverson, and his son Joseph, who, with Wm. Rescott, as interpreter, are objects of great attention to the ladies and children stopping at the hotel. The most prominent Chief of this party is "Medicine Bear." He has with him other bears, in the person of "Paw of the Bear" and "Two Beard." The names of the rest are equally euphonious and suggestive. These "braves" are very jolly fellows, and amused their visitors yesterday by shaking hands and uttering many "Hows." "Medicine Bear" thought this a fine City of large "Lodges," but he could not understand why they had been built so irregularly. Another source of pleasure to them was the rapidity with which the cars of the "Big Lodge" bowl got them ready for them. Most of the chiefs, however, said they preferred the prairies and forests to New-York, where there were no rabbits or antelope to hunt. Paint and feathers furnished the ornaments to their singularly ugly countenances and the braves laughed and chatted good-naturedly through their interpreter to all who cared to ask them questions. One gentleman got them to submit to a chest measurement, from which it appeared that four of these measured forty-two inches under the arm-pits. In the evening the whole party, carefully decked with paint and feathers, wrapped in their blankets, visited the Grand Opera-house, and instigated an "uproar" of delight frequently. They were stated to be "cross the room to their hearts' content. They are to remain here a few days.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following is a review of the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Oct. 5:

Joseph McGuire, by order of the executors of the estate of Thomas McCabe, deceased, sold the four-story and cellar brick house (with stores) and lot No. 329 Eighth-avenue, south-east corner of Twenty-ninth-street, (lot 19.10 by 98.) for $9,400; also, the premises No. 224 Mott-street, east side, between Spring and Prince streets, embracing a lot 20 by 92.3, with a five-story and cellar brick house upon the front thereof and a four-story and cellar brick house in rear, for $8,100. James Redmond bought the first-named piece of property and John Canter the second. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of John J. Post, Esq., referee, the five-story and cellar brick tenement-house (with two stores) and lot (latter 23 by 75) No. 210 Delancey-street, north side, 75 feet west of Pitt-street, for $29,500. Edward Schaefer was the purchaser of the above-named piece of property and John Canter the second. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of John J. Post, Esq., referee, the five-story and cellar brick tenement-house (with two stores) and lot (latter 23 by 75) No. 210 Delancey-street, north side, 75 feet west of Pitt-street, for $29,500. Edward Schaefer was the purchaser. For further particulars see Auction head, in the usual column.

All the above were cash sales.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Philo T. Bergen, referee, disposed of eight unimproved lots, with the exception of one, on the north side of Ono Hundred and Thirty-first-street, 240 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for four cash and four one-year bonds, bearing 7 per cent interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, as follows: No. 1, on the north side of Ono Hundred and Thirty-first-street, 240 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 20 feet front by 100.11 feet deep, to Thomas Hall; price, $2,300; cash, $600; No. 2, adjoining on the west, to Joseph Hall, $2,300; cash, $600; No. 3, adjoining on the west, to Joseph Hall, $2,300; cash, $600; No. 4, adjoining on the west, to Joseph Hall, $2,300; cash, $600; No. 5, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, 240 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 20 feet front by 100.11 feet deep, to Thomas Hall; price, $2,300; cash, $600; No. 6, adjoining on the west, to Joseph Hall, $2,300; cash, $600; No. 7, adjoining on the west, to Joseph Hall, $2,300; cash, $600; No. 8, adjoining on the west, to Joseph Hall, $2,300; cash, $600. All purchased by Joseph Hall, except as noted. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the executors of the estate of Thomas McCabe, deceased, the four-story and cellar brick house (with stores) and lot No. 329 Eighth-avenue, south-east corner of Twenty-ninth-street, (lot 19.10 by 98.) for $9,400; also, the premises No. 224 Mott-street, east side, between Spring and Prince streets, embracing a lot 20 by 92.3, with a five-story and cellar brick house upon the front thereof and a four-story and cellar brick house in rear, for $8,100. James Redmond bought the first-named piece of property and John Canter the second. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of John J. Post, Esq., referee, the five-story and cellar brick tenement-house (with two stores) and lot (latter 23 by 75) No. 210 Delancey-street, north side, 75 feet west of Pitt-street, for $29,500. Edward Schaefer was the purchaser. For further particulars see Auction head, in the usual column.

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SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Oct. 5 at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Oct. 10 at 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 12 at 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Monday, Oct. 14, 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 24, 11 A. M.
And every Thursday and Saturday thereafter from pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Currency.
To Queenstown and Liverpool.....$75
To London.....80
To Paris, via Liverpool.....80
To Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Havre and Antwerp.....80
Steerage passengers to and from all parts of Europe at low rates.
Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND POWERFUL STEAM-SHIPS.
sailing every Wednesday and Saturday, from pier No. 44 North River.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5 at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9 at 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26 at 7 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2 at 10 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9 at 10 P. M.
BELGIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16 at 10 P. M.
Medium rooms, $100. Second cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.
Passengers accommodations for all classes unequalled.
For passage apply at the Company's office,
No. 29 BROADWAY.
SAUNTRY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms on the MIDSHIP deck, where the motion of the vessel is felt least.
Surgeon and stewardesses accompany their steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets sold from this office at reduced rates.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Parties desiring to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates at this office.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK.
Java.....Wednesday, Oct. 2 | Parthia.....Saturday, Oct. 5
Cuba.....Saturday, Oct. 5 | Abyssinia.....Saturday, Oct. 19
Russia.....Wednesday, Oct. 16 | Scotia.....Saturday, Oct. 26
Java.....Saturday, Oct. 26 | Columbia.....Oct. 30
Europa.....Oct. 30 | Olympus.....Nov. 6
Cuba.....Nov. 2 | Tripoli.....Nov. 16
Palestine.....Nov. 9 | Java.....Nov. 23
All steamers from Pier No. 50 North River, New-York.
Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Londonderry, including wine, bedding and attendance, first cabin, $80; excursion, round trip, $130; intermediate, $60; steerage, $30. Certificates at reduced rates to bring out friends. Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates. Tickets to and from all parts of Europe.
Apply at the Company's offices in
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GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.
Taking mails and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:
GREAT WESTERN, STARPER.....Tuesday, Oct. 8
ARKANSAS, Capt. Wetherell.....Tuesday, Oct. 29
Cabin passage.....$70 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates at reduced rates.
For freight or passage apply to
H. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, Capt.....Saturday, Oct. 5, at 7 A. M.
CANADA, Capt. Spencer, Oct. 12, at 8 P. M.
GARIBALDI, Capt. Smith, Oct. 19, at 9 A. M.
EGYPT, Capt. Gager.....Saturday, Oct. 26, at 10 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
THURINGIA, Capt. Weyer, Oct. 12, at 11 A. M.
HELVETIA, Capt. Weyer, Oct. 26, at 11 A. M.
Plans of state-rooms and
FREE LUNCH IN THE SALOON.
Cabin fare.....$80 currency
Steerage.....$30, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $30, currency.
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THE REGULAR TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the present season will sail from Pier No. 48 North River at 2 P. M. as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Oct. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURGET.....Saturday, Oct. 19
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAIN.....Saturday, Nov. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
Saloon.....$100 | Second cabin.....$70
Steerage.....$40

The attention of American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe is called to the steamers of this line, owned by the French Government, which offer every facility for landing and shipping their baggage at the Docks, thereby avoiding the delay, trouble and expense of the Custom-House.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Piers 46 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10½ o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

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(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
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THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will despatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 8 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY at noon, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jos. Timm.....Oct. 9 at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....Oct. 16, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Chas. Whetstaff.....Oct. 23, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. Percy.....Oct. 30, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan.....Nov. 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman.....Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, first class.....$80
Cabin passage, second class.....$60
Steerage.....$30
For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway, 2d floor, corner of Morris-st.
For freight apply at the office on the dock, foot of Morris-st., Hoboken.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 5th of every month.
ST. THOMAS, Capt. West.....Oct. 5
PERNAMBUCO, Capt. Wells.....Oct. 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tuckerfield.....Nov. 5
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Bloom.....Dec. 5
For freight or passage apply at the office on the dock, foot of Morris-st., Hoboken.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, FERNANDINA AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Steamer PERRIT, sails 2 P. M., direct to Havana.
Steamer CITY OF HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Oct. 12, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA, Phillips, (Havana only), Tues. Oct. 15, at 2 P. M.
Steamer PERRIT, Saturday, Oct. 19, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Oct. 26, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M.
Steamer PERRIT, Saturday, Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
Steamer PERRIT, Saturday, Nov. 30, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Dec. 7, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M.
Steamer PERRIT, Saturday, Dec. 21, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M.
Steamer PERRIT, Saturday, Jan. 11, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Jan. 18, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M.
Steamer PERRIT, Saturday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 15, at 2 P. M.
Steamer PERRIT, Saturday, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, March 1, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF HAVANA, Saturday, March 8, at 2 P. M.
Steamer PERRIT, Saturday, March 15, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, March 22, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF HAVANA, Saturday, March 29, at 2 P. M.
Steamer PERRIT, Saturday, April 5, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, April 12, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF HAVANA, Saturday, April 19, at 2 P. M.
Steamer PERRIT, Saturday, April 26, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, May 3, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF HAVANA, Saturday, May 10, at 2 P. M.
Steamer PERRIT, Saturday, May 17, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, May 24, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF HAVANA, Saturday, May 31, at 2 P. M.
Steamer PERRIT, Saturday, June 7, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, June 14, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF HAVANA, Saturday, June 21, at 2 P. M.
Steamer PERRIT, Saturday, June 28, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, July 5, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF HAVANA, Saturday, July 12, at 2 P. M.
Steamer PERRIT, Saturday, July 19, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, July 26, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 2, at 2 P. M.
Steamer PERRIT, Saturday, Aug. 9, at 2 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Aug. 16, at 2 P. M.
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THE COLORED VOTERS.

Grand Demonstration at the Cooper Institute.

Preconcerted Declaration in Favor of Grant and Wilson—Speeches by Prominent Colored Orators.

An immense colored mass-meeting was held, last evening, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Republican Party in their nominations for President and Vice-President, and indorsing the State nominations. The platform was plentifully draped with national flags, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed during the meeting. Shortly after 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Titus, and Mr. Geo. W. Wood, Chairman of the Grand General Committee, was unanimously elected Chairman. The platform was filled with a number of prominent colored orators, including Rev. H. H. Garnett, Joseph De Costa, G. W. Francis, Cornelius Clay, W. T. Wiggins, F. E. Pendleton, Asa Francis, Prof. Thomas, Walter Taylor, M. Creamy, Jr., and Dr. Hughes.

In explaining the object of the meeting, the chairman said: Fellow-citizens: For the first time in our history, we are about to exercise the rights of citizenship, and I ask, is it right, is it just, is it conscientious that we should forsake the party at whose hands we have received this great and glorious boon. [Cheers.] Shall we forsake that party and espouse a cause and a party who have persistently denied this boon at each and every step. [Cheers.] No; not even though they have for their champion and standard-bearer one who, with his pen, did as much as any other man in the Republican Party to procure this glorious end. Although such revered and honored champions as Hon. Chas. Sumner and Hon. Horace Greeley have forsaken the ranks of the Republican Party and have gone over to the side of the enemy, yet still, fellow-citizens, we cannot afford to follow them there. [Applause.] For the memory of these honored gentlemen, and for their record while in the Republican Party, and while espousing our cause in the dark days when to sympathize with us was to bring obloquy and contumely on their name, we have the greatest respect and highest esteem. Even now that they are gone from us, we have no harsh word for them, but in sorrow we look upon their past record and contrasting it with their position now, we say in the language of divinity: "Forgive them, Father, for they know not what they do." [Laughter and cheers.] We are here to-night to give expression to our views in regard to the candidates now before the country. To-night New-York's voice and its echoes will be heard all over the land, and the cry shall go forth, Grant, Wilson, Dix and victory. [Applause.]

The following preamble and resolutions were then proposed and adopted, amid great cheering:

Whereas, The United States of America is now on the eve of a great national struggle wherein the principles of the Republican Party must be preserved as the ark of safety, and the cherishers of good government and equality before the law rallied around the banner they have so often borne, and by whose hands it has been fully demonstrated as affording the most reliable proof of the fitness of the nominees now offered by the Republican Party for the suffrages of the people; and, be it

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the Republican Party, that party whose acts and motto have been and is, "Equal civil and political rights to all, irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude," and will therefore heartily indorse for President and Vice-President Gen. U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That the action of the New-York State Republican Convention in nominating for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor those tried and sterling soldiers, Gens. Dix and Robinson, meets our warmest approval, demonstrating that merit must and will be recognized in the recognition at the hands of the people, irrespective of street party lines.

Resolved, That we believe that a further continuance in power of the Republican Party will be in the future, as it has been in the past, a continuance of a just administration of, and strict enforcement of the laws, a steady reduction of the national debt, and true policy, that shall maintain the country at peace with all foreign powers, and command the respect of all nations, and the admiration of its own citizens. [Cheers.]

REV. MR. GARNETT'S SPEECH.

Rev. Henry Highland Garnett was then introduced and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am not disappointed this evening when I look over this vast audience and behold such a noble gathering of Republicans, white and black, of this City of New-York. As I was very proud, at the present crisis of our country's history, and at the present stage of an exciting campaign, the colored citizens and voters of this great commercial emporium, like other cities and their citizens, appear before the public to notify it and the country just where we, the new citizens of these United States, stand with respect to the present canvass; to let the country and the world know what was a doubt in some minds—that a very large majority in this City of colored voters are loyal to their country, loyal to the Republican Party, and loyal in all our endeavors to do whatever we can to re-elect to the Presidency of the United States the greatest Captain of the age—Ulysses S. Grant, [cheers;] and the President that ever occupied the citizen of Massachusetts, Senator Wilson, [renewed cheers;] and to put in the Gubernatorial chair of the State of New-York the author of the motto which we have written upon all our banners, and by which we think of as the signal of victory—"If any of men pull down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." [Enthusiastic cheers.] We do not mean to shoot anybody with iron or lead; but we mean to shoot right well any man that attempts to haul down the Republican flag, and to shoot him with ballots. [Laughter and cheers.] And we are here to inform the citizens of the City, and this State, that we are not only determined to do all in our power to elect Gen. Dix as Governor, but also to elect as our Lieutenant-Governor that gallant soldier who left a leg upon the battle-field, Gen. Robinson. [Cheers.] And while I have said this on behalf of my brethren, let me say still further, notwithstanding we are here as colored citizens, we are also here in the spirit of the amended Constitution of our country, to give the right hand of fellowship and understood by all the country and the world, that whatever we do is done without respect to race, color or previous condition of servitude. You may ask why people are so interested in this subject. Since that test there every where are looking each other sharply in the face, and discussions are going on in the most spirited manner. And why is it? Because we believe that great interests are at stake. Some people tell us that we need not be particular, we who vote, because there are not great questions before the country. The statement is altogether false. There never was a period in the history of this country when the people had greater or more important questions before them than at the present time. When Lincoln—God Bless him!—was elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the country, then there was an important crisis. When he was re-elected there was another. And when Grant was elected [loud and repeated cheering]—the man with calm blue eyes and dignified bearing; the man who does not turn aside to notice even the most outrageous slanders against him; the man who has no need to show the slightest mark of resentment when fiercely smitten—when he was elected to the American Presidency there was another crisis. And now the American people are called upon to maintain all that was secured to them and the country—all the freedom, all the national peace and glory; all the prosperity—by that bloody four years of war which a Democratic Administration left for us—that we are determined to maintain all those blessings intact. And we believe, if the Republican Party fails in the canvass, and that other party which I have not language to describe—[laughter;]—succeeds, that the effect will not be felt much here or in the Middle States, and scarcely at all in the New-England States; but our sections in the South, where the millions dwell who helped to swell the number of 200,000 black soldiers who met their former masters in the field and made them bite the dust—[cheers]—those men will suffer untold afflictions and sorrows. You know that no one, especially a Southern man, likes to be whipped, especially a Southern gentleman, by those who were, formerly their slaves. As one of them said the other day: "It is more than we can bear. We can't swallow it when we are to go to the polls on a footing of equality, and to be governed in some instances by the very black people that we formerly held in slavery." [Laughter and cheers.] Now, all I have to say is that if you want to treat rebels in a proper way, then but what they don't like and give them plenty of that. In the first place, they don't like the black soldiers who went first into Richmond; [applause and laughter;] and then as for the next place, they don't like Grant. So let us give them more of Grant. [Renewed applause.] Anything is best than Grant, they say. The Republicans party, whose standard-bearer he is, has a splendid record and prosperity to the country, and it will be well for us and for all to keep it in power for some time longer. But there are some people who say that if Mr. Greeley is elected, the blacks will be remitted to slavery. Now, I don't believe that will ever be done, and for several reasons. The Democrats of the civilized world would not permit it. No. The black men know better than that. Once having tasted the sweets of liberty; once having proved the strength of their arms on the field of battle; once having had the privilege of saying that they are our homes, their wives and children, there is not power enough, with the sentence of the liberty-loving white people and the sympathies of the civilized world, there is not enough power in the country to reduce the black people to slavery again. If an attempt were made to re-enslave the colored man's home, as God lives, I would buckle on my armor and go forth to the battle. [Cheers.] Let them do that, and you would see such a demolition of white hats and coats as the never seen in this world before. [Laughter and cheers.] Reason be done. I think the trouble with Mr. Greeley is that his head's a little crazy. That's all. Don't you know the great trouble with this country to-day? Too many people want to be Presidents. If this equal goes on increasing in the way it has done, why, black men will become candidates next, and who could blame them for it? It is held out to us that we ought to vote for Mr. Greeley, and at the same time they tell us that we are an ignorant class. No, my fellow-citizens, we are not going to forsake our friends. Now let me tell you a secret. Almost every white man that supports the Liberal Republican ticket in this City of New-York has been promised that when Horace Greeley is elected he shall have a place in the New-York Custom-House. But what if Horace Greeley going to be elected President? [Voices. Never, never.] No; no. Horace Greeley and Gen. Charles Sumner we say: "Farewell, old friends; farewell." But suppose for one moment Mr. Greeley is elected, what would the old slave-owners and rebels do? Endeavor to restore the "lost cause"—to bring States rights to life again. And if Horace Greeley attempts to restore the "lost cause," they will remain as they are, and surrender. They will lay down and accept the Government. They are whipped, and are waiting the first favorable opportunity to give us a taste of their repentance. We will not trust them. [Instructive cheers.] We have no faith whatever in them, but the enemy of humanity acting. I say, then, that the great mass of the black voters at the coming election will be all right. Don't stay at home. Don't fail to go to the polls. If you are sick, get some one to carry you there. Don't stay away. Take care and attend to this matter with you. Don't suffer your self-respect to be trampled upon. Get up early in the morning, and vote for Grant and Wilson, and for the State officers—the ticket headed by Gen. Dix. [Loud cheering.]

REMARKS OF MR. J. Q. ALLEN.

Mr. J. Q. Allen, of Albany, was the next speaker. He said that they were assembled this evening to express in unequivocal terms their endorsement of the Philadelphia Convention, and to pledge their united support to that great Republican Party, hallowed by the martyrdom of Lincoln and Brown. He maintained, in opposition to Mr. Sumner, that the question involved in this campaign was not a personal choice between Greeley and Grant. It was the question whether the old party of the Democracy guided by Davis and Beauregard to war and bloodshed should be placed at the head of the affairs of the nation, or whether that great Republican Party with Grant as its head, which secured the Union through the perils which threatened its disruption, should be deprived of power, and thus nullify the results of the war. He asserted, despite all assurances to the contrary, that Democracy had absorbed Liberalism, and that the present sham Liberal Republican Party was nothing but the old rebel Confederates in a new garb. But it was claimed that the platform of Philadelphia and Baltimore was equally liberal. Admitting this, which he did not concede, should the empty promise of Democracy be taken in preference to the solemn argument and actions of Republicanism for years? The spirit of Baltimore was deceptive, and Greeley was the false light on the shore. [Applause.] He did not desire to express a single sentiment of angry hostility against Mr. Sumner, but it would take greater men than he was to convince the colored people that wherever they were placed at the mercy of the Democratic Party, insult, contumely and oppression was their lot. The record of Republicanism was known. Never in the history of the world was there a grander spectacle presented than when the Republican Party, ignoring the prejudice and the lowly station of the colored people, held out the hand of fraternity and placed them on terms of equality with the best citizens of the Union. [Applause.] Mr. Saunders and other colored orators appealed to the colored vote in Mr. Greeley's interest, omitting, however, to represent him in his true character, at the chosen head of a party which plunged the country into war, and for years sought the dissolution. Mr. Greeley's election depended wholly upon his acceptability to the Democratic Party, the election of the Baltimore Convention would be the triumph of Democracy. Mr. Allen claimed that the Republican Party was the friend of the negro, a party of progress, and the party of the nation, and its triumph in November next, under the leadership of Grant and Wilson, would prove that the nation was not forgetful of those who saved its honor in the hour of its peril, and that the election of the Republican ticket was a certainty. [Cheers.]

Rev. J. T. Bagwell, of Plainfield, N. J., also spoke briefly, and the meeting terminated with cheers for Grant and Wilson.

CITY GAS-LIGHT.

Report of the Examiners on the Claims of Gas Companies.

Controller Green has received from the Board of Apportionment and Audit a report on the claims of the gas companies for lighting the streets and parks of the City during the year 1871. Messrs. Jackson, Hatfield and Whittemore were the examiners, and submitted their report, to the effect that the prices charged per lamp by the various companies were: The New-York, $45; the Manhattan, $45; the Metropolitan, ($50 and Government tax,) $53; the Harlem, $53. The report then sets forth that the lamps are supplied with three-feet burners, or should be, according to the terms of the contracts, which specify that burners equal to an average consumption of three cubic feet per hour should be furnished. The Bureau of Lamps and Gas state that no other burner has ever been authorized. From the "time table" issued by the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, for the guidance of the companies, it appears that the burning time of each lamp is 3,893 hours and twenty minutes per year, making the quantity, 11,679,000 cubic feet per hour to each lamp.

The figures set forth show that the City is charged upwards of thirty per cent. more than private consumers, and the examiners urge a proper deduction, stating that if these companies are unwilling to recognize the custom generally governing commercial transactions of allowing discounts to large purchasers, they should not be unwilling at least to supply their largest customers at prices as low as are charged to smaller ones. The expenses which the companies incur in collecting their receipts of the lower orders, in making out of monthly bills, and the collection of the money due on these bills, is estimated by competent parties to equal at least five per cent. of the amount of the bill; therefore the cost to the companies of supplying the City consumers exceeds that supplied to the City five per cents. To equalize the price of gas, the City should be allowed a deduction of this five per cent. Applying the principle that the City should pay only for the actual quantity of gas consumed and at the value at which it is supplied to private consumers, the claims of the several gas companies should in the opinion of the Examiners be audited as follows:

CLAIMS FOR LIGHTING STREETS.

	Claimed.	Allowed.
Harlem	$158,525 89	$140,516 69
Manhattan	246,207 00	220,230 40
New-York	122,186 27	94,244 46
Metropolitan	188,577 45	166,626 27
Total	$641,161 61	$606,620 26

Making a reduction in the claims for lighting street lamps of $250,541 35.

CLAIMS FOR LIGHTING PARK LAMPS.

Harlem	$6,102 70	$6,102 70
Manhattan	14,453 74	11,787 73
New-York	2,264 50	2,260 00
Metropolitan	5,178 42	7,321 15
Total	$27,994 47	$27,345 47

Reduction on claims for lighting Park lamps, $4,688 90. Making a total reduction on the claim of $257,230 44.

In order to ascertain with accuracy the number of lamps lighted at the post of the City all the lamps in the City from Kingsbridge to the Battery have been counted.

The count differs from that of the number charged for by the companies as follows:

	Lamps charged.	Lamps counted.
New-York	2,205	2,203
Manhattan	7,771	7,075
Harlem	4,722	4,722
Metropolitan	4,139	4,139

The examiners called attention to the large number of lamps lighted at the expense of the City for private uses, such as extra lamps in front of private grounds, and residences, hotels, stores, club-houses, liquor-saloons, stables, &c. A list of these lamps kept by each Company is referred to herein as necessary. The report is signed: New-York, 2; Harlem, 76; Metropolitan, 24; Manhattan, 118; total, 220.

The gas companies get their authority for erecting and lighting these extra lamps from the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, and their authority is supposed to emanate from the special direction (in each instance) of the Common Council.

Many of the lamps are used as advertising mediums, and for this purpose are fixed with painted glass, so as to attract the attention of the passers-by. When used in this way they cease to be useful as a street lamp, and are of no benefit except to the advertiser, who should pay the cost of lighting, cleaning and repairing.

At the meeting of the Board of Audit, yesterday, Commissioner Van Nort stated that the Corporation Counsel had notified him that several of the gas companies had commenced suits against the City for the amounts due them for gas burned in street-lamps during the past year.

A Shoe-Maker Stabbed by His Wife.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock Wednesday night, John Harrigan, a shoe-maker, residing at No. 26 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, had a quarrel with his wife Joanna, both, it is said, being at the time under the influence of liquor. Fierce words led to blows, and Joanna, finding herself unequal to her husband in a fistcuff, seized a shoe-maker's knife and inflicted a deep stab in Harrigan's right side, the blade penetrating the right lung. Harrigan refused to go to the hospital. The wound is of a very serious nature, but whether he will result fatally cannot yet be positively determined. Mrs. Harrigan was arrested and locked up to await the result of her husband's wound.

CITY FINANCES.

Warrants Drawn Against the City and County Treasury.

The City and County Debt and the Issue of New Stocks.

The following is the monthly statement, as made by the Controller, of the amount of warrants drawn, and for what purposes, against the City and County Treasury, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1872, inclusive, amounting to the aggregate to $64,899,247 72; also, a comparative statement of the City and County debt as of the 1st January and 30th September, 1872, with statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued during that period.

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS DRAWN FROM

On City account.	To Sept. 30, 1872.	For September.
Assessment fund	$20,000 00	....
Assessments fund	20,000 00	1,000 00
Arrears of 1871	2,000,000 00	200,000 00
Auditing of accounts	....	30,000 00
Board of Apportionment and Audit	7,100 00	2,000 00
Board of Supervisors, expenses of	122 00	112 00
Contract Commissioners, expenses of	1,200 00	1,000 00
Cleaning streets under contract	199,512 97	....
Common Council	20,000 00	2,000 00
Police Department	619,672 61	200,000 00
Donations Special per Tax Levy of 1870	17,672 00	....
Duplicate assessments paid	122 40	1,200 25
Department of Public Parks	1,652,721 20	80,000 00
Docks	540,000 00	....
Public Works	2,555,276 35	701,170 22
Public Instruction	2,018,700 00	200,000 00
Police	1,295,000 00	300,000 00
Finance	200,292 50	21,140 73
Health	162,000 00	12,235 00
Public Charities and Correction	1,040,772 00	100,000 00
Excise license fund	24,000 00	1,270 00
Errors and delinquencies	20 00	....
City contingencies	....	100 00
Fire Commissioners	5,647 75	1,222 00
Fire Department	977,207 00	127,107 10
Founding Hospital, support of foundlings	50,000 00	7,413 33
Interest on City bonds and stocks	2,722,426 54	10,000 00
Intestate estates	127 00	1,522 26
Judgments	147,027 76	525 76
Law Department	23,170 30	1,922 04
Municipal Correction; Bureau of	21,119 62	....
New-York Bridge	200,000 00	....
Printing for departments	....	....
Civil and Police Courts	6,512 97	3,226 75
Removing night soil and dead animals	27,700 00	6,600 00
Real estate, expenses of	980 55	....
Revenue Bonds of 1871	5,679,120 00	....
Rimmers of assessments on church property	....	1,120 54
Stationery and blank books, Departments	3,258 71	1,160 27
Salaries, advertising and contingencies, Legislative Department	137,020 72	20,527 67
Salaries, advertising and contingencies, Mayor's Office	21,120 24	3,125 79
Salaries and contingencies, Department of Buildings	12,650 00	2,201 65
Salaries and contingencies, Department of Buildings, City Hall	25,610 25	4,120 11
Salaries, Collectors	122,750 00	19,538 32
Salaries, Board of Revision and Correction	22,000 00	12,574 97
Salaries, Commissioners of Deeds	3,670 00	600 00
Salaries, Commissioners of Record, Chap. 238, Laws 1870	1,000 00	....
Total	$94,822,629 94	$1,669,231 08
		94,822,629 94
Grand Total		$96,511,860 02
On County Account.		
Advertising Commissioner of Jurors	134 00	....
Arraignments of 1871	26,722 00	17,003 00
Attendance of witnesses	62,250 00	6,001 00
Asylums and reformatory institutions	225,000 00	42,321 57
Cleaning and repairing County office	10,324 85	7,079 00
Contingencies, District-Attorney's office	21 00	....
Contingencies, Police Commissioners	....	2,500 00
Commissioners of Record, expenses of	....	149 00
Care and maintenance of McCool's Data Bridge, (claim of 1871)	2,701 24	....
Common schools of State	1,200,150 70	....
Coroners' fees, offices, repairing and preserving records	2,041 44	221 00
Copying records, office	1,125 00	....
Court of Common Pleas	207 50	....
Disbursements and fees, County officers and witnesses	1,650 00	1,200 00
Expenses of	31,700 00	....
Interest on County stocks and bonds	1,110,597 43	12,262 77
Jury fees	13,125 00	....
New County Court-house	24,371 00	....
Printing for Legislative Department	219 65	....
Printing for Executive Department and Judiciary	207 14	1,220 11
Repairing County offices and buildings	4,542 75	....
Revenue bonds of 1870 paid	980,000 00	....
Rents	4,925 00	....
Stationery, law and clerk hire	1,427 90	1,422 66
Support of prisoners in County Jail	227 50	156 00
State taxes of 1871	3,641,461 55	....
Salaries, Executive Department	1,400 00	....
Salaries, Judiciary Department	114,677 99	15,653 25
Salaries, Law Department	23,651 75	12,510 49
Salaries, Sheriff's Department	22,450 23	2,300 23
	$5,347,961 55	$149,406 20
		5,347,961 55
		$5,497,367 75
Total amount drawn on account of City and County		$94,899,247 73

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

City.	Dec. 31, '71.	Aug. 31, '72.	Sept. 30, '72.
Payable from sinking fund	$22,819,218	$22,629,128 00	$24,149,162 00
Payable from taxation	5,160,000	36,508,568 01	39,194,092 01
Temporary	14,944,000	15,432,362 20	14,512,372 20
Revenue bonds	5,679,120	15,432,987 55	15,432,987 55
County.			
Payable from taxation	$29,299,200	$28,298,704 42	$23,995,704 42
Revenue bonds	260,000	2,250,000 00	2,408,300 00
Total	$106,151,700	$127,548,129 22	$120,526,159 23
Less sinking Fund	20,182,262	21,728,668 23	21,808,431 23
	$86,269,338	$105,977,363 99	$108,723,728 00
Cash in City and County Treasury			3,817,845 26
Cash in sinking funds			1,114,976 24

During the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1872, bonds and stocks have been issued on account of viz.:

Assessments, payable from assessments to be collected	$1,464,100 00
Arrearages of 1871	3,412,700 00
Appropriations of and for 1872, payable from taxes of 1872 to be collected	11,800,100 00
New-York County Court-house	140,200 00
Croton water purposes	2,225,000 00
Docks	3,000,000 00
Public schools	200,000 00
Public works, sewer repair, and other stocks	276,500 00
New-York Bridge	200,000 00
Public parks	1,807,375 00
Riot damages	7,304 49
Total	$23,963,079 76

The above stocks and bonds were issued in accordance with special laws for work in progress; assessment bonds for and on account of improvements to be repaid by assessments to be collected; revenue bonds in anticipance of the Tax Levy of 1872, and as authorized under chapters 9, 25, and 376, laws of 1872, to meet arrearages of and prior to 1871.

The Registration in Brooklyn.

The registration in Brooklyn seems to create but very little excitement. A few complaints are made about the location of polling places, as being remote from Republican communities, but as the Aldermen have the selecting of these places there is no probability of an improvement. For instance, it is stated that the Alderman of the Sixth Ward, who has in times past enjoyed the peculiar distinction conferred by prize-ring exploits, has succeeded in having the polling places in his ward located most convenient for his Democratic constituency, and that in consequence of this, but few Republicans have registered.

There are two days for registering, viz: Tuesday, Oct. 8, from 9 A. M. to 10 M. and from 4 P. M. to 10 P. M.; and Saturday, Oct. 26, from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M., and from 4 P. M. to 11 P. M.

Complaints have been made to the Board of Electors, that the Board of Registration in some of the districts have refused to allow persons offering themselves to register, when a question of their eligibility has been raised. The registration officers have no right, under the law, to refuse any one who takes the prescribed oaths. They can only swear the applicant, and if it is found that they have sworn falsely, the offenders should be prosecuted.

The State Tax—Expression of Sentiment by Prominent Citizens of Brooklyn.

A number of prominent citizens of Brooklyn, called together by private circulars issued by Mayor Powell, met at the office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, No. 26 Court-street, to exchange views with regard to the enormous quota of State tax levied upon Kings County for the present year. The protest of the special Committee appointed at the Supervisors to visit Albany, against the unjust and oppressive levy against Kings County, was read, and a number of gentlemen expressed their approval of the protest. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Board of Supervisors to provide in the tax-levy of the year for such an amount of State tax only, that the county is justly bound to pay on a just equalization of

FLEETWOOD PARK.

Second Day of the Fall Meeting—A Fine Day and Good Attendance—Young Thorn Wins the 2:24 Purse, and Young Bruno the 2:30 Race.

The second day of the Fall meeting, under the auspices of the Fleetwood Association, passed off with considerable éclat. The weather was favorable, and a very large number of turf devotees and their lading filled the spectators' stands, while in the field there was a fine display of equipages. The track was in unfavorable condition, and the race that were on the programme were closely contested.

THE FIRST RACE.

The race for the first purse of $1,000, for horses that have never trotted for more than $500, was the first. There were six entered, as follows: Lizzie Wilder's br. m. Young Thorn; D. Mace's b. c. Wilder, by W. H. Wooley; blk. g. Eight Ball, Henry Moyniahe's br. g. William Tarwood; and Mr. Case's g. g. Fanny Lambert. Every all seemed to be backed with money, but Young Thorn proved a victory for Young Thorn. Then Tarwood took the second heat, but Young Thorn again came to the front, winning the third and fourth heats, closely pressed by Tarwood, who got second money, and Walter the third.

SECOND RACE.

The second and principal event of the day was the purse of $2,500, for horses that have never trotted in 2:30, for which there were thirteen entries, and the following nine came to the post: John Lovett's br. g. Young Bruno, J. J. Bowen's gr. g. Ben Flagler, M. Reden's b. g. Castle Boy, D. Fitter's ch. m. Grace Bertram, Daniel Jenkins' gr. s. Joe Brown, S. W. Bridge's b. m. Lady Rose, M. Kiney's b. g. T. V. Swim, E. E. Hoyt's g. g. Comet, and W. H. Jarvis' gr. g. Doubtful. It was a difficult matter to pick the winner out of this fine field, and the betting men were all at sea until after the first heat, which was won by Young Bruno. The second heat, however, was captured by Ben Flagler, in 2:36, when he became the favorite, but Young Bruno beat him the next two heats, and won a close and exciting race. The second money was taken by Flagler, and the third by Castle Boy.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME.

Today there will be some grand sport, as one of the big races is on the programme, which will be an exciting affair. The first race will be for horses that have never beaten 2:35, which has the following entries:

Alden Goldsmith enters b. g. Gloster. John Lovett enters b. m. Gazelle. P. Hadden enters b. m. Lady Annie. A. Patten enters s. m. Alice Brown. Wm. McMahon enters blk. g. Billey Dawson. J. E. Phillips enters b. m. Fanny Osborn. B. Daniels enters b. g. Crown Prince. W. Wellington enters br. g. Wellington. W. B. Weeks enters b. m. Susie Clay. James Doagrey, Jr., enters b. g. Joker.

The second race will be for a purse of $4,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:28, and the following seven cracks are entered:

John Lovett enters b. m. Lulu. D. Mace enters ch. g. Judge Fullerton. B. Daniels enters ch. g. W. B. Whiteman. W. B. Smith enters blk. g. Gen. Benham. M. Jones enters gr. g. Triumph (formerly Joe). J. J. Bowen enters b.k. g. Camora. P. Manes enters b. s. W. H. Allen.

The Seventh Regiment.

Companies I and G, of the Seventh Regiment, went to Clifton, N. J., yesterday, to practice target-shooting with the new Remington rifles with which the regiment has lately been armed. Between these two companies there has always existed a military affinity. Hence their joint target excursion yesterday.

The men were conveyed in two special cars to the shooting-ground of the Twenty-second Regiment, as Clifton, where Lieut. Ritchie, of that regiment, had everything prepared for their reception. The shooting of the men was a surprise to their officers; for it must be remembered that they were handling a new piece, and that some of them were totally inexperienced in rifle-shooting. They fired at three shots each, at ranges of 100, 250 and 300 yards. At one time there was some discussion about making Corporal Hager stand back a yard or two, it being the opinion of some that his extraordinary length of reach gave him an undue advantage to that extent. The corporal, when fully extended, measures six feet 6½ inches in his stocking-feet, and, if properly padded, would make a splendid drum-major. Capt. Allison, however, at once decided that no such allowance could be made, there being no military regulation bearing on the matter. Sergeant McMillan, of the First Company, who served gallantly through the war, bore off the palm of victory, his score of 21 exceeding any other by 5. The following is a résumé of the more notable scores:

	100 yds.	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
McMillan	5 1-b. s.	5 1-b. s.	3	21
Freeman	5—5 s.	7—1 b. s.	2	19
Casanova	10—2 b. s.	7	1	17
Walsh	9—1 b. s.	6	2	17
Capt. Allison	7—1 b. s.	8	2	18
Capt. Arthur	5—1 b. s.	8	1	15
Dominick	6	6	1	13
Freeland	6	5—1 b. s.	3	14
Lieut. Hatch	6	7	2	15

Capt. Allison ordered the men to continue firing at the first target until they had scored six; at the second until they had scored five. This arrangement, wise as it was, prevented an accurate score being made of the hits at the 500 yards' range, as there were only marksmen enough to keep tally for two targets. The scoring at 500 yards was continued to such time as struck the target; though the largest shows three bulls'-eyes and several centres. Major Smith, who came down just as the shooting was over, (he is an enthusiastic supporter of the system of making all militiamen good marksmen, but was unavoidably detained in town,) was highly gratified at the record of his men, and warmly congratulated them, saying, at the same time, that he hoped the day would not be far distant when they would all be sure of making bull's-eyes at 40 yards' range.

At 5 o'clock, after the shooting was concluded, the men sat down to a cold collation, which Commissary Sergt. Louis Rhodes had prepared for them, at the Clifton GroveaHotel, and many highly amusing and laughable speeches were made. The men returned to town by the 6 o'clock train, having enjoyed their day more than they had anticipated, and with a better shooting record than the most sanguine of their officers had hoped for.

Attempt to Rob the German Savings Bank at Morrisania.

A bold attempt was made on Wednesday night to rob the German Savings Bank of Morrisania. The robbers succeeded in getting into the banking office, breaking open a small safe in which the books and papers only of the bank were kept, and finding themselves foiled in the search for treasure in that quarter they commenced operations upon another and larger safe in which the deposits of the bank were kept, but after wrenching off some of the outer fastenings, they decamped and left their burglarious implements behind, showing that they must have become alarmed and fled precipitately.

Recovery of Gen. Allen.

Gen. Hiram Allen, the Republican candidate for Auditor of Pennsylvania, has entirely recovered from the injuries he recently received at the depot in Erie. The Harrisburg *Journal* says that his injuries were serious, but the judicious treatment of his physicians, with prudence on his own part, has now fully restored him, so that he is able to be in the fight, and do good service for the whole ticket.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Judge Blatchford issued naturalization papers to thirteen persons yesterday.

The carriage blacksmiths met with closed doors last evening. Their object was to organize and establish a uniform rate of charges.

Hons. Francis Kernan and S. S. Cox, and Gen. H. A. Barnum, were elected members of the American Institute last evening.

On and after Sunday next the free reading-room of the Cooper Union will be open to the public every Sunday, from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

The corner-stone of St. Thomas' Chapel will be laid by Bishop Potter at 4 P. M. today, in Sixteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Robert Murray, fifty years, of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, was found dead in the area way of No. 46 West Forty-eighth-street yesterday morning.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather is fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at Tompkins-square to-day, from 4½ to 6½ P. M.

The next season of the New-York Turn-verein will embrace a considerable variety of entertainments; not only balls, soirees and dramatic performances, but also operatic entertainments.

Two Secret Service officers boarded the steamer City of Mexico on her arrival from Havana last evening, and seized a quantity of cigars, which had been concealed with intent to smuggle ashore.

Samuel Mudgett, keeper of a dining saloon in West-street, was held to bail yesterday in $1,000 by Justice Dowling, charged with discharging a pistol at Richard Burke, the ball taking effect in his left shoulder.

An informal meeting of the members of the Union League Club was held last evening to take some appropriate action in regard to the sudden death of Dr. Francis Lieber. Gen. Van Hors, in a few fitting words, alluded to the untimely public services of Dr. Lieber, and a committee of arrangements was appointed.

Hon. J. W. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., has issued a notice that all persons who have failed to make returns and pay the tax on Oct. 1, 1872, and all persons who shall hereafter engage in business, will be liable to a penalty of 50 per cent. in addition to the tax.

An unknown man, dressed in gray coat and vest, dark pantaloons, was found insensible at the corner of Canal-st. and Hudson-street, yesterday morning, with two wounds on his head. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

John Culley, alias Mahony, arrested by Capt. Irving for having robbed Michael McGlinn, of Hoboken, of $200, in Hoboken, was taken away from this City last evening by Secret Agent Ware, of the Eastern Municipal Police.

The regular evening sale of old books took place last evening at Leavitt & Co.'s auction-rooms, Clinton Hall, but although there were several book-buyers present, the bidding was somewhat sparitious, and prices ranged low throughout.

Alterations are still being made in the list of United States Supervisors of Elections, in the wards of Chief Supervisor John J. Davenport. Above two hundred have been notified of their appointments, and a number of them were sworn in yesterday.

At a meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, yesterday, a motion was carried that the Committee on Public Works be ordered to purchase books for all contracts to be let Department next May, 1, 1873.

The Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association have elected the following officers: President, William F. Sr. John; Vice-Presidents, Francis Vinton, Clarence H. Sandford; Corresponding Secretary, Eugene Peaky; Recording Secretary, Frederick Gardner.

Prof. S. J. Sedgwick delivered a lecture last night to a large and fashionable audience in St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth-street and Ninth-avenue. The subject of the lecture was a description of the journey west from Omaha to San Francisco.

The formal opening of the Cooper Union Evening School of Science will take place this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Philosophical Lecture-room. The number of students in the scientific classes is unusually large, viz.: Analytical chemistry, 9; mechanical engineering, 9; analytical geometry, 10; calculus, 9; mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry, 62; trigonometry, 12; surveying, 13; physics, 125; geometry, 160; astronomy, 8; chemistry, 140; natural philosophy, 97, a total of 702. The class in oratory and debate will meet at the same place on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Applicants will be admitted to all these classes on evening of Friday evening at 8 o'clock, beginning Oct. 11. Instruction is free to all. Applications to be made at the office to the Director, F. G. Tisdall, Jr.

BROOKLYN.

Oliver Merrill, residing at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, was arrested yesterday in Brooklyn, on a charge of stealing 6100 worth of pine lumber from the foot of Clinton-street.

Yesterday James McCormick, residing at the corner of Division and Jonnson streets, was very seriously injured by the caving of a cellar in which he was excavating, on Fulton-street, near Hoyt-street.

Yesterday morning the body of a woman, aged about forty-five years, was found floating in Wallabout Basin, at the foot of Washington avenue. She had on a brown dress, black shawl and black hat trimmed with flowers.

Abraham Wylie, a peddler of jewelry, residing at No. 101 Half-street, near Myrtle-avenue, was arrested, yesterday, charged with having committed a most brutal outrage on the person of Louise Klug, aged thirteen years.

Wednesday afternoon Sarah Jones, aged five years, residing with her parents at No. 495 Adelphi-street, was struck by a fast trotting horse driven by Capt. Upton, and run over and killed instantly. Driver Regan, of the Tenth Precinct, at a dog on Atlantic-street.

Henry Thomas and George Cook were convicted, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, of a charge of stealing a gold watch from the person of John Orr, Warden of the New-York Tombs, on the Coney Island c